

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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'CONCESSION' MADE TO USSR IN FISHERY TALKS

OW280211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 28 KYODO -- To break an impasse in Japan-Soviet fish catch talks, Japan made a concession to the Soviet Union Sunday. The proposal calls for Japan's fish catch quota for 1985 at 600,000 tons, down from the previous years 700,000 tons, according to Japanese sources in Moscow.

It also sets the Soviet quota at 600,000 tons, down from 640,000 tons the preceding year, and allows for easing of fishing conditions to some extent for Soviet fishing vessels, the sources said.

The Japanese proposal said Japan is ready to allow calls by Soviet vessels at a certain Japanese port.

On hauling crabs, neptune whelks and shrimps, the proposal calls for concluding a private agreement between the Japan Fisheries Association and the Soviet Fisheries Ministry, indicating Japan is ready to pay fishing fees in the Soviet 200-mile zone, the sources said. The Soviet negotiators, headed by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, vice minister of fishery, said they will study the Japanese proposal and reply to it at the meeting scheduled for Monday, according to the Japanese sources. The Japanese delegation is headed by Hiroya Sano, director general of the Fishery Agency.

U.S. TRADE NEGOTIATORS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

Meet With Abe

OW280405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO -- A strong dollar and a lack of American efforts to export more to Japan are partly responsible for a huge trade imbalance between the two countries, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Monday. He also told a group of senior U.S. negotiators a tariff cut on forest products is "extremely difficult" despite an American request, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Abe made the remarks as he met with Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, and other senior American negotiators prior to the start Monday afternoon of a two-day high-level meeting. A ministry source said the foreign minister's reference to the strong dollar and a lack of American sales efforts in Japan suggested Tokyo's intention to raise the issues in two days of talks Monday and Tuesday at the Ministry.

"Foreign Minister Abe stressed to the Americans not to lose sight of the whole picture" as the two countries discuss ways to reduce the trade imbalance -- an estimated 34 billion dollars in 1984 -- and greater access to the Japanese market, the source said.

Wallis noted that the two-day meeting here is a high-level follow-up to the January 2 talks between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in which the United States called for bigger access to the Japanese markets in telecommunications, electronics, forest products, pharmaceutical products and medical equipment. The under secretary also referred to the strong perception in the United States of Japan as having denied full access to American products, the Foreign Ministry officials told reporters.

Also present at the Abe-Wallis meeting were Wallis' counterparts from the office of U.S. Trade Representative, the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury and the National Security Council.



Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima will head the Japanese delegation to the Tokyo meeting which will be followed immediately by a two-day meeting Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday on telecommunications between the two countries.

Talk With Komoto

OW280629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO -- A visiting U.S. Government delegation has given its support to a U.S. visit planned for February and March by a group of Japanese business representatives to trouble-shoot trade problems. The American delegation paid a courtesy visit Monday to Toshio Komoto, state minister in charge of external economic issues, and agreed to the plan after Komoto explained it, government sources said.

Komoto told the American mission that the Japanese Government inaugurated a ministerial conference and a private advisory body last month to draw up a new market-opening package. The 10-member advisory committee, led by former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, will visit Hawaii and Washington in February-March for direct talks with American business executives, Komoto was said to have told the American mission. The sources said Komoto sought U.S. Government cooperation in correcting the excessive recent appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the yen.

The Japanese Government is considering the expansion of domestic demand and imports as a basic solution to American trade complaints, but that this requires the correction of an excessively strong dollar, the minister said. According to the sources, the American delegation did not make a direct response to the request. Instead, they said the effect of the new U.S.-Japan consultations would be gauged by increases in Japanese imports of four items, telecommunications equipment, electric equipment, forest products, pharmaceutical products and medical equipment.

The Americans added that Japan's efforts to open the market wider to foreign products would be appreciated even if imports of non-U.S. products increased, according to the sources. The U.S. delegation called on Komoto prior to two days of Japan-U.S. sub-cabinet level consultations later in the day. The mission includes Allen Wallis, under-secretary of state for economic affairs, and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith.

REPORT ON NEW ZEALAND PORT CALLS ISSUE DENIED

OW261105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 26 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry denied Saturday an Australian newspaper report which said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had expressed concern about New Zealand's policy of refusing port calls by U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons. The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD had earlier reported that Nakasone expressed concern during his talks with Prime Minister David Lange in New Zealand last week.

Foreign Ministry sources said Nakasone and Lange did not touch on the port call issue. The sources said the issue is a matter that has to be settled between New Zealand and the United States and that Japan is in no position to speak on it.

JSP'S ISHIBASHI URGES OPPOSITION TO U.S. DEFENSE

OW280457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO -- The leader of the main opposition Japan Socialist Party asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday to oppose U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" anti-missile defense program. Masashi Ishibashi, the JSP Chairman, addressed the Diet (parliament) and urged Nakasone to cancel his broad support for the U.S. space plan as a research program.

Ishibashi was the first to take the floor on the opening day of the three-day, question-and-answer plenary session of both houses of the Diet. Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, a Liberal-Democrat, and Saburo Watanabe, a Socialist, followed Ishibashi to address the House of Representatives session Monday.

The JSP leader contended that Prime Minister Nakasone was contradictory in advocating for peace and disarmament on one hand while supporting deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and expressing understanding or broad support for the U.S. strategic defense initiative. Ishibashi urged the prime minister to act in line with Japan's state policy against nuclear arms and against military use of space.

Ishibashi, Mitsuzuka and Watanabe all grilled the government in response to policy speeches delivered to the Diet by Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and chief economic policy planner Ippei Kaneko on Friday. Nakasone met Reagan in Los Angeles earlier this month and expressed broad support for the "star wars" plan as a research program.

Ishibashi, an advocate of an unarmed, neutral Japan, said the No 1 opposition party would not agree to allow the country to follow the course of a major military power. If Japan's defense spending exceeds 1 percent of gross national product (GNP), it means the way for a major military power without limits, said the JSP chairman.

## Nakasone Responds

OW280905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone conceded Monday the government may have to review its policy of holding defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product. It will be a matter for the cabinet and the National Defense Council if a review (of the policy) becomes necessary in the future, Nakasone told the Diet.

Nakasone made the remarks in response to questions from Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the largest opposition group. In an address to the Diet, Ishibashi also urged Nakasone to oppose U.S. President Ronald Reagan's star wars antimissile defense program.

Addressing Ishibashi's question on defense spending, Nakasone said the cabinet and the National Defense Council will debate ways to keep defense spending under moderation if a review of the current spending policy becomes necessary. Nakasone, however, sidestepped the question of whether the defense budget for fiscal 1985 would exceed 1 percent of projected GNP, saying there are still factors like the pace of economic growth to be decided.

'TEAM SPIRIT' CONDEMNED AT 427TH MAC MEETING

SK260401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA) -- The 427th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on January 25 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side. Our side demanded the enemy side to have the meeting at 11 hours January 22, 1985. But, owing to the delaying tactics of the enemy side, the meeting was held three days later than the date proposed by our side.

Pointing to the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises projected by the enemy, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, said that in view of its purpose, the scale of armed forces to be mobilized in it and its duration, the scheduled war rehearsal is a very provocative and aggressive war racket and is in essence a combined "preliminary war", a "test nuclear war" not different from actual fighting for attacking us from the ground, sea and sky.

The plan of the enemy to hold such provocative war rehearsal can in no way be justified, the senior member of our side said, and continued: The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises projected by the enemy is a wanton violation of the preamble and Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement calling for insuring a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea and its Subparagraphs 13 C and D calling for ceasing the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat personnel, combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition and, therefore, can never be tolerated. The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises projected by the enemy is also a dangerous military provocation aimed at further heightening tensions in Korea and leading the situation there to the brink of war. The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are also a military racket marring the atmosphere of North-South dialogue arranged with so much efforts and obstructing the dialogue.

The war rehearsal does not accord with the dialogue and they are incompatible with each other. When a party to the dialogue openly reveals its aggressive designs on the other party and commits military provocations against it, firing rifles and guns in the sky and on the ground and sea, dialogue and negotiation cannot be held in such a terror-ridden atmosphere and even if they sit face to face with each other, no good result can be expected from it.

Noting that the prevailing situation urgently demands the relaxation of tensions, the creation of an atmosphere of dialogue and the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace in our country, the senior member of our side proposed a six-point question of principle to the U.S. side in accordance with the Armistice Agreement.

But the enemy, far from giving assurances of his acception of our just demand, craftily tried to justify the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises projected by him and shirk his responsibility for having delayed the North-South dialogue, twaddling about "unprovocative exercises of annual occurrence", "invitation" and the like.

Thoroughly refuting the enemy's sophism trying to justify the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, the senior member of our side exposed the enemy's schemes in obstructing the North-South dialogue. He said:

Although the U.S. side is talking as if it desired the preservation of peace and the holding of the North-South dialogue in our country, it in actuality is obstructing them.

If the United States truly desired the relaxation of tensions and the smooth progress of the dialogue in our country, originally it would not have planned such a thing as the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises but have terminated all war moves against us. He emphatically stated that the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets must look straight at reality and cancel at once the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal plan endangering peace in Korea and Asia and leading the situation to the brink of war, ponder over the six-point question of principle proposed by our side and speedily implement it.

FISHING BOATS WELCOMED UPON RETURN TO CHONGJIN

SK260832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1220 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2, fishing boats belonging to the 24 May export fisheries station which have returned to the fatherland after smashing the piratical acts of the South Korean puppets, arrived at the port of Chongjin on the morning of 25 January.

Here is the news of the arrival of Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2 at Chongjin port:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] I am now standing on the eastern pier of the port of Chongjin. Very soon, the Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2, fishing boats belonging to the 24 May Export Fisheries Station which are returning home after smashing the intolerable piratical act of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, the dirty double stooge of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Japanese militarists, will arrive here.

Placed with due respect in the middle of the pier which is going to welcome back the crewmen who are returning to the fatherland in the spirit of victors after the vicious provocative acts of the South Korean puppets, is a portrait of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song. Also, slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" are plastered on the pier's walls.

Gathering now in great number at the pier with bouquets in their hands to greet the crewmen returning home after smashing the wretches' slanderous provocative maneuvers are the working people, youth, and students of the city, who have been rushing along the single road of renovation from the outset of the new year to brilliantly decorate this year which will mark the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and of the founding of the party, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the decisions made at the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee.

Also waiting at the eastern pier of the port of Chongjin are Choe Ha-son, chairman of the Chongjin City People's Committee, and functionaries of the local party organizations and organs of power, including Paek Ho-son, Yi Kil-u, and Kang To-han, and functionaries of other sectors concerned.

The faces of the people gathered here register their outrage against the puppet South Korean clique which committed piratical acts of attempting to kidnap our peaceful fishing boats sailing on the high seas, ignoring accepted international laws on sailing and international norms. Also showing on their faces is the warm joy of welcoming the crewmen returning to the bosom of the fatherland in the spirit of victors after smashing the puppet South Korean clique's vicious maneuvers and defending the revolutionary map.

At 1000 sharp, the Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2 are coming to the pier, creating waves. [fragment of song, along with chanting of "Mansei" heard]



While storm-like joy accompanied by shouts of "Mansei" is reverberating along the East Sea coast, our fishing boats are now dropping anchor at the pier in the proud spirit in which they smashed the puppet South Korean clique's brigandish piratical acts.

The waves of flowers of hope are powerfully undulating and warm tears are flowing down the cheeks of the crewmen who are shouting for joy on the ships decks. In the midst of the wave of excitement and cheers and the joy of victors that fill the entire pier, the crewmen of Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2, disembarking from their ships, are now warmly exchanging greetings with their cadres of families there to welcome them.

Members of the Juvenile Corps are now presenting bouquets of flowers to the crewmen. The working people gathered here to welcome them are now carrying on their shoulders the crewmen who have proudly returned home after thwarting the enemy's attempt to kidnap them, an act worthy of the citizens of the chuche fatherland.

Here we met Comrade Yi Hwa-chun, commander of the fleet of fishing boats, Comrade Chong So-san, secretary of the primary party at the fleet of the ships, and Comrade Yi Chong-kun, a crewman of the Chungsong 524-1.

[Male reporter] Comrade Commander of the fleet of the fishing boats, we have heard about the vicious, slanderous maneuvers mounted by the enemy through news reports. However, we would like to hear directly from you in detail, but briefly.

[Yi Hwa-chun] It was a large warship carrying a large number of crewmen and modern military equipment, including large-caliber guns and [words indistinct] on its deck. However, with each one of our crewmen determined to fight to the end, we fought bravely against the enemy's vicious maneuvers, meeting the enemy face-to-face, and thus we were able to return home safely.

[Male reporter] You are the secretary of the primary party at the fleet of the fishing boats, are you not?

[Chong] That is right.

[Male reporter] I believe you are extremely proud of having returned home after thwarting the enemy's vicious piratical acts.

[Chong] No words can describe my joy. [Passage indistinct] The success we have just achieved is simply inconceivable without the great love and considerations for the dear comrade leader. It was also a [word indistinct] success which would have been impossible without the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader.

[Male reporter] What is the determination of the crewmen who have now returned home after thwarting the enemy's slanderous maneuvers?

[Yi Chong-kun] Thanks to the deep trust and consideration of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, we are now back home after winning a victory. I will return the great leader's and the dear comrade leader's great consideration by catching more fish.

[Female reporter] Right. The brigandish piratical act of the enemy is a vicious act that could be committed only by 20th century barbarians and is nothing but a foolish trick of those who are trying to rupture the dialogue between the North and the South and to prolong their crumbling life by fabricating a shocking event.

The enemy should abandon the plan to stage the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, apologize to us for the premeditated and provocative act committed against us, and punish the criminals harshly. If the enemy continues to strain the situation further and once again commits reckless provocative acts despite our warnings, he will most certainly pay dearly.

Our people will resolutely smash any kind of slanderous act and war maneuver of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique and will further accelerate the all-out march of the 1980's for the victory of our revolutionary cause by firmly rallying around the party and leader. [end recording]

#### ATTACK ON BOATS ONE OF MANY PROVOCATIONS

SK251117 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 24 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 January commentary: "An Act of Deliberate Provocation Designed to Aggravate Tensions"]

[Text] On the high seas in the East Sea on 22 January, the South Korean puppets, even mobilizing their naval vessels, fired at our fishing boats which were returning to the fatherland along the regular navigation route, and attempted to kidnap them by force. This criminal act has aroused the burning indignation of our people and the justified outrage of world public opinion. People at home and abroad are firmly censuring and denouncing this atrocity of the South Korean puppet clique by branding it as an act of piracy wildly violating authorized international laws and practices, and as an intolerable crime endangering peace and aggravating tensions.

Dismayed at the growing voices at home and abroad which are denouncing the South Korean military hooligans' act of piracy, the puppet clique is now basely scheming to conceal the truth of its atrocity.

According to a news report, the puppet clique had the so-called spokesman of the naval force rave that guns were not fired against our fishing boats but only warnings were given through a loudspeaker, because our fishing boats seemed to be entering territorial waters. This is the nonsense one who robs in broad daylight utters in order to expiate his guilt. As was already reported, South Korean puppet naval vessels were annoyingly blocking the navigation of our fishing boats on the high seas that day. They were firing threatening shots from guns and machine guns on the one hand, and demanded that our seamen go to Pusan on the other, approaching as close as nearly 100 meters and forcing them to raise their hands.

According to a report of NHK Radio in Japan, even the Japan Defense Agency said that a P-3C antisubmarine patrol plane from Atsugi Base of Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force found that two destroyers, one in front of the fishing boats and the other behind them, were navigating northbound in waters 70 kilometers off the coast of Matsue at around 1300 on 22 January. The plane, said the Japan Defense Agency, circled three times in the sky above them and found that the warships belonged to South Korea. Thus, it confirmed the fact that the puppet naval vessels blocked the navigation of our fishing boats.

This is precisely the truth of the incident. The South Korean puppets cannot conceal with their clumsy false propaganda their daylight brigandish act of piracy in which they attacked and attempted to kidnap our peaceful fishing boats on the high seas. We can only view this seriously, because the puppets committed this act of piracy at a time when all Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are hoping that the North and the South will resume dialogue and, thus, tensions will be eliminated on the Korean peninsula, and a new environment will be created for peace and peaceful reunification.



The puppets' act is, along with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, a deliberate and premeditated act of provocation designed to further deteriorate North-South relations and create an even greater obstacle to dialogue. At present, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is rejected at home and abroad because it is, running counter to the people's desire for peaceful reunification, planning to stage the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise with the U.S. imperialists and to hold fraudulent elections for its long-term office.

It is crystal-clear to all that the puppets tried to extricate themselves from a predicament by diverting the people's attention elsewhere and shirking the responsibility for the aggravation of tensions onto us with the fabrication of another incident in the East Sea which they concocted by babbling about intrusion into territorial waters and so forth.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring raves about dialogue, harmony, and the improvement of relations. But all this is fake and hypocrisy.

On 23 January, the puppets committed a grave provocation by infiltrating two fighters into the skies above the area of our side. Swords are sharpened, guns are fired, and an act of piracy is committed against the other party to the dialogue. Under these circumstances, how can dialogue and the improvement of relations be discussed? The puppets have no desire for North-South dialogue and the improvement of relations. They only seek confrontation and war.

Our people are heightening their vigilance against the reckless provocations and war conspiracies which the South Korean puppet clique is seeking behind the scene of dialogue. The South Korean puppets must apologize to us for the act of piracy they committed this time. At the same time, they must punish the criminals who are linked to the incident, and take a step to prevent the repetition of such a provocation.

If the South Korean puppet clique continues to seek confrontation with strength and to be intent on acts of aggression and provocation against us, running counter to the aspiration of the people, it will have to pay dearly.

#### PAPER URGES SOUTH TO CANCEL MILITARY EXERCISE

SK250955 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 23 Jan 85

[PYONGYANG SINMUN 23 January commentary: "Provocateurs' Shirking of Responsibility"]

[Text] Preposterously picking a quarrel with us, the person holding the position of the puppet foreign minister scathingly said that we suspended talks. Prior to this, the president of the South Korean Red Cross slandered us, saying that we had postponed dialogue unilaterally. The senior representative of the southern side, who had participated in the first North-South economic talks, made similar remarks.

It is very insolent and arrogant for the southern side to pick a quarrel with us after laying artificial obstacles to the dialogue which was arranged after a long interval, by announcing along with the United States a plan to stage a provocative joint military exercise called "Team Spriti-85".

It is our consistent stand to alleviate tension in Korea, to improve and develop relations between the North and the South through dialogue and negotiation, and to open the stage of peaceful reunification. The North-South economic talks and contact between Red Cross organizations which were realized last year were the result of our initiative and positive effort.

We have exerted a sincere effort to make the already-realized economic and Red Cross talks proceed successfully, and have expressed a belief that we can gradually develop these talks into high-level talks -- high-level political talks.

Even when the southern side committed an act of irritating us -- the other party to the dialogue -- by touching off the Panmunjom firing incident last November, we endured everything with a sincere stand to attain success in dialogue and decided to hold the second North-South economic talks and the eighth Red Cross talks. We exerted a sincere effort to successfully hold the North-South talks which were scheduled to be held soon, in the new year, reflecting the unanimous desire of the people at home and abroad to mutually create a good atmosphere benefiting the peace and peaceful reunification of the country and to advance dialogue and negotiation.

At this crucial moment, the southern side, along with the United States, officially announced a plan to stage a joint military exercise against us in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and throughout South Korea by mobilizing a vast force numbering more than 200,000 men. The southern side's announcement with the United States of a plan to stage such a large military exercise is nothing but a willful act designed to throw cold water on the talks and to lay artificial obstacles in the future path of these talks.

It is crystal clear that the talks failed to be held on the date scheduled under circumstances in which an atmosphere for talks was destroyed because of the southern side's provocative act and that, had the talks been held, a desirable success would not have been attained.

The second North-South economic talks and the eighth Red Cross talks failed to be held on the date scheduled because obstacles were laid before these talks. Nevertheless, the southern side is uselessly trying to shirk responsibility for this failure onto us. This is a preposterous act resembling the act of a thief shouting, Stop thief! Moreover, the southern side has laid artificial obstacles to the talks by trying to forcefully stage a joint military exercise against us and has refused to accept our rational proposal to hold a contact between premiers to improve the situation. This shows that, while talking about dialogue with us and about the improvement of relations, the southern side does not actually want this and that it is only interested in seeking a policy of confrontation with us by strength.

The southern side is responsible for laying obstacles to hinder the progress of the North-South dialogue. No matter what excuse it may use, it will be unable to justify its crime of suspending the dialogue. Success or failure in North-South dialogue totally depends on the southern side's attitude. If the southern side is truly interested in progress in the dialogue, it should take a pertinent step to cancel the plan to stage the joint military exercise.

#### CHON'S REMARKS ON WAR DETERRENCE DENOUNCED

SK280402 [Clandestine] Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Station commentary, entitled "Warlike Element's Absurd Remarks in the Style of a Thief Crying 'Stop Thief'"]

[Text] Appearing at the communications satellite earth station in Poun, North Chungchon Province, and at the Poun County Office on 25 January, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored that it is necessary to deter war and to cultivate strength so that the North cannot miscalculate concerning its provocation of a war. This remark is really like a thief crying stop thief.

In fact, even a mere child knows that the danger of war on the Korean peninsula today is being created not by the North, but by the Chon Tu-hwan group. The North has already stated on so many occasions that it has no intention of launching a southward invasion. It has exerted all sincere efforts to realize a durable peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. This is well known only because of the fact that, for the peaceful handling of the Korean peninsula question, the North has recently put forth the proposal for tripartite talks -- which is the most reasonable and realistic -- whose main points are the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States, negotiation of the issue of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the South and the North.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is slandering and viciously denouncing the North's proposal for tripartite talks, while calling it a so-called false peace offensive and so forth. At the same time, like a thief crying stop thief, the ring is vociferously clamoring about the nonexistent theory of southward invasion, clamoring about the North's surprise attack and provocation of war and so forth. This is a silly trick aimed at justifying the ring's schemes to prepare for a war of northward invasion by misleading public opinion at home and abroad and cheating people.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamors about peace and dialogue in word only. But, behind the facade of those words, the ring is engaging in various schemes to ignite a new aggressive war on the Korean peninsula.

While stressing the need to hold dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan ring blocked the scheduled economic talks and Red Cross talks, which the two sides -- the North and the South -- have already agreed upon, by deliberately aggravating the situation, announcing the largest-ever "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise against the other side to the dialogue and accelerating preparations for the exercise. The ring is continuing to commit vicious military provocative acts against the North.

As examples of this, the ring infiltrated two fighters into the sky of the North side over a point in the Pyongyang area on the central frontline on 23 January, and it committed the atrocity of firing rounds at unarmed fishing boats of the North on the high seas by mobilizing naval vessels and fighters on 22 January. These facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring schemes for confrontation, not dialogue, and for war, not peace, and the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are the ringleaders who further aggravate the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and bring the situation to the brink of war.

If the Chong Tu-hwan ring has the slightest intention of holding dialogue, it should stop war preparation schemes against the other side to the dialogue, create an appropriate atmosphere for dialogue, and come to the site for dialogue with a sincere stand and attitude.

That day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan openly clamored about the need to cultivate strength, while talking about deterring war and so forth on the Korean peninsula. This is an absurd remark which fully revealed his warlike nature, trying to ignite a new aggressive war on the Korean peninsula. With no stratagem can the Chon Tu-hwan ring conceal its criminal scheme for the preparations for a war of northward invasion, nor can it cover up its nature as a destroyer of dialogue and peace and as a warmonger.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at the aspirations of the masses at home and abroad and at the current trends, act with discretion, immediately stop its reckless war preparation scheme, and step down from power in conformity with the unanimous demands of the people.

SOUTH UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS REBUTTED

SK260926 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0955 GMT 25 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 January commentary: "A Clumsy Burlesque"]

[Text] On 22 January, a guy holding the post of the South Korean Minister of the National Unification Board made remarks on the question of reunification. Reiterating the so-called policy on national unification, a tattered policy he has stood for to date, he stubbornly insisted that it is the most realistic policy. Once again, he, a guy who has devoted himself to making remarks running counter to reunification as does a thoughtless countryboy, brought up the question of reunification at a time when "Team Spirit-85" is just around the corner. A scheme to placate the denunciation at home and abroad of the noisy war racket that will last for some 70 days, this will not benefit him.

With the domination of outside forces left intact, the policy of holding so-called general elections has failed to arouse sympathy from anyone, although it has been propagated at home and abroad for the past 3 years. This is because talking about holding general elections in South Korea on the basis of the principle of national self-determination and in accordance with democratic procedures while imposing fascist dictatorial rule and with U.S. troops allowed to stay there is empty armchair-talk with no possibility of realization. Equally vague is when the general election would be possible under these circumstances, particularly in terms of the racket of anticommunist confrontation in South Korea which is straining relations between the North and the South.

National self-determination without national sovereignty and democracy without freedom of political activity are like cakes in a picture. The most realistic way to solve the question of national reunification on the basis of the principle of national self-determination and in accordance with democratic procedures under our circumstances -- different ideologies and systems do exist in the North and the South -- is to found a confederal state with the existing systems in the North and the South left intact, as we have proposed.

Reiterating their unrealistic and empty logic while ignoring our policy to found a confederal state is a ruse aimed at maintaining and prolonging the state of division under the veil of reunification while paying lip service to national harmony. They are in practice whipping up anticommunist confrontation. The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a model case in point. While he was giving utterance to national harmony, puppet naval ships in the East Sea were committing piratical acts, attempting to kidnap our peaceful vessels which were sailing on the high seas.

The minister of the National Unification Board's babble about the old document whose deceptive character has already been fully exposed and about harmony and unification is nothing but a clumsy burlesque designed to cover up their splittist nature. He even preposterously said that we had unilaterally postponed the second round of North-South economic talks and the 8th full-dress Red Cross meeting. It is not us but the South Korean side that has stopped the dialogue which has been provided after a long interval thanks to our initiative proposal and efforts.

With the North-South economic talks and the Red Cross talks scheduled for January just around the corner, the South Korean side announced a plan for a joint military exercise against us. Nobody will think of the South Korean side's attitude as being an attitude to improve and develop North-South relations through negotiations.

When the other party to dialogue is openly whetting the sword with a view to hurting us, what kind of a dialogue can we conduct with it?



If the South side intends to negotiate with us seriously and open-mindedly, it should call off the plan to conduct the joint military exercise which only whips up confrontational consciousness and a war atmosphere, and should create the initial atmosphere of dialogue.

When the gunshots of the joint military exercises that augurs northward invasion ceases to be heard, we will come to the dialogue table at any time.

#### NODONG SINMUN DECRIES SOUTH MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK210424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the South Korea "foreign minister's" balderdash that the North "unilaterally suspended" the North-South talks. The author of the commentary says:

The party which announced a plan of joint military exercises "Team Spirit 85" to throw a wet blanket over the dialogue and obstruct its progress is trying to shift its responsibility on to the other. This reminds us of a thief shouting "stop thief."

It is the South Korean side that has cast a shadow in the way on the North-South dialogue. If the South Korean side is interested in the dialogue, it must not carp on us but take a step for withdrawing the criminal war exercise plan first of all, and create an atmosphere of dialogue. It does not stand to reason to talk about dialogue while planning a military rehearsal against us. And it is a double-faced game to clamour about dialogue while scheming to kick up a war racket which is incompatible with the dialogue. This shows that the South Korean side seeks confrontation, not dialogue, and seeks an increased tension and war, not peace.

Now those who have laid an artificial obstacle in the way of dialogue are talking noisily about it, speaking ill of us. This is a shameless act for misleading public opinion and evading the responsibility for the suspension of the dialogue. With no sophism can the South Korean side reverse black and white or evade the blame for the suspension of the dialogue.

If it has the intention to hold the dialogue, it must stop at once the act of laying obstacles in the way of dialogue. If the plan of joint military exercises is cancelled, we will readily sit together with the South Korean side any time.

#### SOUTH ARMY AERIAL EXERCISE TERMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

SK280311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- A unit of the South Korean puppet army staged another provocative war exercise called "aerial mobile exercise" on January 25 under the bellicose slogan of "increasing actual combat capacity", according to a radio report from Seoul. Crying that the "battle in the first 24 hours is the key to victory", the puppet clique held the offensive exercise against the North with the mobilization of puppet army officers of and above the rank of company commander, "supported" by planes of the puppet army and the U.S. forces. This is part of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's criminal acts to threaten the South Korean people who have risen in the struggle against the puppet national assembly "elections" and divert elsewhere their attention.

SOUTH UPCOMING ELECTIONS VIEWED AS PROPAGANDA

SK271108 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 25 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 January commentary: "Propaganda Offensive for Election Rigging"]

[Text] In a so-called personal letter dated 23 January to members of the Democratic Justice Party, traitor Chon Tu-hwan stressed that the present task of the party is to command overwhelming support in the upcoming general elections for national assemblymen. This is sort of a directive that votes for the DJP should be garnered in the elections by all means, including violence, irregularities, and rigging.

On the same day, the puppet home minister, justice minister, and the so-called chairman of the Central Election Administration Committee issued so-called talks all at the same time, and babbling about fair and democratic elections, threatened that acts in breach of this will be punished severely. The puppets' offensive of suppression and propaganda -- designed to solidify their base for long-term power by creating an atmosphere of terror with the elections near on the one hand and by soothing the people's sentiment which is drifting away from them on the other hand -- has entered a full-fledged stage.

It is no secret that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to form the National Assembly, which will last until the next presidential election, from its clan through the upcoming elections so as to use it as a foothold for long-term power. Everyone knows that they are issuing the personal letter and talks all at once following the public announcement of the election day to suppress the anti-DJP forces and to tempt the people with false pledges so as to collect votes for DJP in the elections, which is nothing but a clumsy popularity tactic.

The so-called elections held in South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the dictator's suppressive rule are, without exception, merely events for show to realign their dictatorial power by forging the people's opinion with official and financial power and to legitimize colonial fascist rule. Furthermore, it is nonsense to talk about elections under the antidemocratic and anticivil rights Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial system. The establishment of democracy and the building of the democratic welfare state the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves about are nothing but an empty pledge and a deceptive propaganda trick.

If it were not a trick, traitor Chon Tu-hwan would not have committed the violent act of strangling the moves for democratization which were rising rapidly in South Korea; would not have committed the act of stealing power, massacring the fellow countrymen in Kwangju; and would not have committed the beastly suppression against patriotic students demanding democracy, sending thousands of police troops onto South Korean college campuses, including Seoul National University and Yonsei University.

The current developments in South Korea reveal the nature of the fair and democratic elections raved about by the puppets. South Korea is now engulfed in a war-like atmosphere under an emergency alert order. The puppet police and public prosecutor's office have even formed suppressive organizations called teams specializing in election violators and elections, and are suppressing opposition party candidates and figures of rival factions under the pretext of unlawful acts, arresting patriotic youths, students, and people everywhere under the pretext of checking election violators.

What is the use of raving about democracy and the sweet talk of public opinion in elections staged under such circumstances as mentioned above?



It is very clear that, as long as a very rare fascist tyrant like traitor Chon Tu-hwan monopolizes power and takes charge of elections, no fair election is to be expected, and the upcoming so-called election of the National Assemblymen is destined to be an unprecedented fascist drama of frenzy and a scene of rigging by the hooligans of the DJP, the private political party of the dictator.

No matter how hard the puppet clique may try to mislead opinion and to deceive the people with various means of propaganda offensives, the South Korean people, who are quite used to their deceptive slogans, will never be dazzled by it. The South Korean people of all walks of life oppose and reject the election of the national assemblymen which the Chon Tu-hwan ring intends to enforce, and they will disavow the rigged election itself.

#### TASS Cited on Elections

SK251048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 25 (KCNA) -- TASS January 23 under the title "'Democracy' Seoul-Style" exposed the deceptive nature of the national assembly "elections" to be held by the South Korean puppet clique. Dictator Chon Tu-hwan needs the show of getting the "mandate to power" in order to create the semblance of democracy in the south of the Korean peninsula, where fundamental human rights are violated, TASS says, and continues:

The bloody tragedy of the South Korean city of Kwangju in May 1980 is fresh in the memory of the world public. Chon Tu-hwan's "punitive forces" then staged a massacre of students and youth who were demanding that an end be put to the speeding up of the militaristic preparations, that democratic rule be introduced and fundamental freedoms be ensured for the population. It notes that a large number of people were then killed by the puppet clique in Kwangju. The puppet clique threw several tens of thousands of adversaries of the "regime" into jails and concentrated camps.

It says: All organizations declaring for democracy for the people were dispersed, while dissidents were thrown behind bars. Preparing for the "election" the puppet authorities made arrests of activists of student and youth organizations, banned the activity of many political and public leaders against the present "regime".

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG COMMENTS ON RETURN TO KOREA

SK270846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA) -- Kim Tae-chung in exile in the United States in an interview with a reporter of the Japanese paper SHAKAI SHIMPO in Washington on January 21 said that in view of the present situation of South Korea he could not but return there to fight for democracy, according to a KNS report. He said:

Chon Tu-hwan seated himself in "power" through an illegal military coup and is challenging the democratization of South Korea with the present "elections law". Each time I expressed my will to return to South Korea, the South Korean authorities misled public opinion, claiming that it was aimed to cause instability with the "elections" at hand. I would have no way but to fight against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan if I fail to have a dialogue with him in South Korea, stressed Kim Tae-chung. Recalling that he, together with Kim Yong-sam, set up a Council for Promotion of Democracy, Kim Tae-chung further said: Back to South Korea, I will support the "New Korea Democratic Party", a new opposition party which made its appearance, entering around this organization.

PLAN TO DETAIN KIM TAE-CHUNG CONDEMNED

SK252354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique threatened that it would detain Kim Tae-chung again if he returned to South Korea from the United States, according to an NHK report quoting the U.S. paper NEW YORK TIMES.

This was made clear by the "secretary in charge of political affairs" of the puppet presidential secretariat at his interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The South Korean authorities announced that they would "deal with him by law" if he returned to South Korea, but this is the first time that they clearly stated that they would detain him again, the report said.

Kim Tae-chung who was banished to the United States in December 1982 stated that he would return to South Korea on February 8. The fascist clique took this suppressive step afraid that his return to South Korea would be obstructive to its long-term office. This is part of the intensified suppressive moves of the puppets against the opposition forces with the "national assembly elections" at hand.

CHON 'CLIQUE' ARRESTS KIM YONG-SAM AGAIN

SK270850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta on January 26 besieged the house of Kim Yong-sam, president of the now defunct New Democratic Party and chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy in South Korea, and put him again under house arrest, according to a KYODO report from Seoul. Kim Yong-sam was scheduled to attend a meeting of the "New Korea Democratic Party" to be held that morning.

The fascist clique surrounded the house by mobilizing more than one hundred police and prevented him from going outside. Conveying this, a REUTER report said that it is for the fifth time this month that the fascist junta encircled Kim Yong-sam's house and put him under house arrest to prevent him from attending a political meeting. The repeated suppressive outrage of the military fascist clique aimed to bar an anti-"government" activity of opposition figures has provoked bitter resentment among the South Korean people from all walks of life.

CITIZENS IN SOUTH STAGE HUNGER STRIKE PROTEST

SK270854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA) -- Chang Ki-bo, director of the General Affairs Department of the National Council for Democracy and Unification, and seven other figures unreasonably arrested and detained on charges of their involvement in the anti-"government" struggle entered a hunger struggle in prison on January 23 in protest against the South Korean puppet clique's suppression, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

They were arrested on January 21 while holding a demonstration in support of dismissed workers in Seoul and Incheon districts in their sit-down strike at the building of the "Democratic Korea Party" in Seoul.

According to another paper CHUNGANG ILBO, Son Chu-hang, chairman of the Namwon, Sunchang and Insil District, North Cholla Province, committee of the "New Korea Democratic Party", a new-born opposition party of South Korea, on January 22 started a hunger struggle in demand of freedom of political activities.

Over 10 parents of university students in Seoul who were detained while participating in the struggle for occupying the building of the "Democratic Justice Party" started a hunger struggle on the same day at the office of the Committee for Human Rights of the Christian Church Council in Chongro District, Seoul, in demand of the release of their sons and daughters.

#### KCNA CRITICIZES SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH

SK261009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is intensifying its suppression of people with increasing frenzy with the puppet national assembly "elections" at hand. On January 21, the fascist clique walked off 20 persons including Chang Ki-po, director of the General Affairs Department of the People's Council for Democracy and Unification in a street in front of the "Democratic Korea Party" building in Seoul.

The puppets committed this outrage when they tried to enter the building to join the dismissed workers in Seoul and Inchon who were waging a sit-down strike there from January 14 in demand of the "abrogation of evil labour laws" and "abolition of black-lists", etc.

On the same day, the puppet clique referred a woman named Yi Chong-suk in Seoul who had sold booklets critical of the "government" to a fascist "summary trial" on charges of rumour-mongering. And on the 20th they took to the police Kim Haeng-chong, a student of Hanyang University, for the mere reason that he printed anti-"government" materials and took part in a demonstration.

On the 19th, the fascist clique referred 21 students of Seoul University, who had been arrested on charges of involvement in a sit-down strike at the "New Korea Democratic Party", a newly organized opposition party, to "summary trial" and detained two of them.

#### Students Persecuted

SK280422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- The military fascist clique are harshly suppressing university students and personages for their anti-"government" activities, a South Korean paper reported. The fascist clique referred to "a summary trial" Yi Kyu-hae, chairman of the General Student Council of the Institute of Foreign Studies in Seoul, and four other students on January 22 on charges of "spreading false rumours". The puppets had arrested and persecuted them after they made recently 8,000 copies of hand-bills and wallpapers critical of the "government".

On January 22 they arrested six students of Koryo University and students of Kyonghui University for their activities against the "government" and the puppet national assembly "elections" and are now "investigating" them.

Earlier, on January 21, the fascist clique penalized through "a summary trial" Kang Chae-kwan and Yi Sun-ung of Chungang University after persecuting them. On the same day they arrested four students affiliated with the General Federation of Christian Students in South Korea, including U Chong-ho of Sungjon University and a certain So, member of the Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy, on charges of their activities against the "elections".

They punished 20 people including Chang Ki-pyo, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the National Council for Democracy and Unification, on January 22 on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration". The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique resort to such frantic crackdown in an attempt to head off the anti-"government" action of the patriotic students and figures with the puppet national assembly "elections" just at hand.

#### PAPER ADVOCATES DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE

SK280617 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 26 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 January special article: "Developing Foreign Trade Is an Important Demand for Accelerating Socialist Economic Construction"]

[Text] We greet the 20th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publication of his historic document on developing the party-mindedness of trade functionaries and on firmly adhering to the principle of self-reliance in foreign trade. This work published at the party plenary meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Trade on 28 January 1965 is a programmatic document delineating a basic stand that should be assumed in foreign trade and basic questions in developing foreign trade.

In this work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the unique idea that the principle of self-reliance and *chuche* should guide external economic activities, and delineated basic questions that should be thoroughly grasped in foreign trade, such as the questions of thoroughly adhering to the principle of credit and of improving the quality of export goods.

The great leader's work is of great significance in making foreign trade successfully perform its honorable mission of positively contributing to socialist economic construction. Strengthening economic exchanges with foreign countries, such as foreign trade, on the basis of the principle of equality and reciprocity is of great significance in developing the country's economy and relations with foreign countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Trade plays a very important role in accelerating socialist construction in our country and in developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. Only by positively developing economic relations with foreign countries, such as trade, can we further accelerate the country's economic construction. Various countries differ from one another in natural and geological conditions and in the development of productivity and science and technology. Accordingly, through trade with other countries, in accordance with the principle of satisfying each other's need, these countries should produce and supply those primary goods which are in great demand in their countries and should resolve questions concerning the supply of those goods which are demanded in lesser quantities or those goods which they cannot produce. Thus they can accelerate economic construction, further develop productivity, and continuously improve the people's standard of living.

Extensively developing trade relations with foreign countries is of great significance in strengthening international solidarity. Friendly and cooperative relations among countries begin with economic exchanges, such as trade.

Accordingly, only by extensively developing foreign trade and by strengthening economic and technical exchanges can we consolidate and positively expand friendly ties and political relations with other countries.

While firmly consolidating foundations of a self-reliant national economy since the initial stage of building a new society after liberation, our party and the government of the republic have positively developed economic cooperation with other countries and foreign trade on the basis of the principle of complete equality and reciprocity and the principle of satisfying each other's need. Today, having cultivated economic and trade relations with many countries on the five continents of the world, on the basis of the principle of equality and reciprocity, our country has vigorously carried out external economic activities.

As a result of the expansion and development of foreign trade, we have much more smoothly met the material demand in developing the people's economy, and have expanded and strengthened friendly and cooperative relations with various foreign countries in an unprecedented manner.

Today, we are assigned the important task of developing foreign trade to a new, higher stage by upholding the great leader's New Year's message and the decision of the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee. The situation of our country's economic development, in which the scale of the people's economy has expanded matchlessly and in which the material and technical level of the economy urgently call for further expanding and developing foreign trade, makes it urgently necessary to expand and develop foreign trade even further.

Under the wise leadership of our party, dazzling progress has been made in socialist economic construction. As a result, a firm foundation for greatly developing foreign trade has been laid in our country. With the expansion and strengthening of nonferrous metal production bases, including the Komdok area, a firm foundation for producing more nonferrous metal has been consolidated.

While fully meeting domestic demand by developing the processing of nonferrous metal, we have increased exports decisively. The country's iron production bases have been firmly consolidated. The production of rolled steel and secondary metal has been carried out successfully.

Great success has been attained in the machine and construction materials industries. Today, our country has amply produced and supplied various modern and large machines and equipment. New cement plants have been built, and existing cement production bases have been rebuilt and expanded. As a result, cement production has increased epochally.

Dazzling progress has been made in the chemical, fishery, and agricultural industries. As a result, the economic might of our country has been strengthened matchlessly.

We should achieve the 10-point prospect goal for socialist economic construction further ahead of schedule by positively developing foreign trade on the basis of our country's daily-developing self-reliant national economy.

In order to develop foreign trade, we should, above all, increase the sense of responsibility and role of trade functionaries. Trade functionaries should closely study the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the foreign trade sector and our party's foreign trade policy -- the materialization of this teaching -- make this teaching and policy a firm guideline for their work, and responsibly resolve all questions in foreign trade.



Conducting trade in a diversified manner and thoroughly adhering to the principle of credit are important to foreign trade development. We should, above all, strengthen ties with socialist markets in trade activities. Socialist countries are comrades-in-arms who are struggling shoulder to shoulder to achieve common ideals and aims and are fraternal countries that are linked with one another with militant friendship and class ties. Therefore, we should naturally attach great significance to socialist markets and concentrate on strengthening our ties with these markets. At the same time, on the basis of the principle of equality and reciprocity and the principle of satisfying each other's needs, we should positively develop economic and technical exchanges and trade with the Third World countries, nonaligned countries, and capitalist countries that respect our country's self-reliance.

In order to develop foreign trade, we should increase exports decisively. By using the already-laid economic foundation and potential, continuously increase the quantities and kinds of export goods, and further improve the quality of these goods, at the same time, we should organize more and varied types of plants and enterprises specialized in the production of export goods, which suit our country's economic development and situation. In particular, we should maintain the promising export production bases in sectors that occupy an important position in foreign trade.

A socialist economy is a planned economy. It is important for all sectors of the people's economy to preferentially produce and supply export goods and to correctly keep the date of the delivery of export goods without fail.

Along with guaranteeing exports in a timely manner by rigidly observing trade regulations, we should thoroughly establish the system of receiving contracted materials in a timely manner.

While developing collaboration and technical exchanges with other countries, we should positively struggle to extensively achieve South-South cooperation. All party members, workers, and trade functionaries should further accelerate socialist economic construction and further develop friendly and cooperative relations with various foreign countries by bringing about an epochal change in developing foreign trade through upholding the great leader's New Year's message and the decision of the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee.

#### EDITORIAL STRESSES CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

SK240703 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 23 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 24 January editorial: "Let Us More Actively Wage the Mass Movement for the Production of People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Upgrading the people's standard of living one step is the important task which our party has put forth. One of the important questions in upgrading the people's standard of living is to organize more workshops and teams, household workteams, and subsidiary-job workteams for the production of daily necessities, and to enhance their roles.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Production of quality people's consumer goods should be increased by ensuring the full operation of all light industrial plants. At the same time, more workshops and teams should be organized at plants and enterprises for the production of daily necessities, and more household and subsidiary-job workteams organized in every city and at every workers' district and cooperative farm. By so doing, the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs should be drastically increased.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated, at the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee and in his New Year's address, the questions of organizing more workshops and teams at plants and enterprises for the production of daily necessities, and more household and subsidiary-job workteams in every city and at every workers' district and cooperative farm. This is a guiding principle for drastically increasing the production of people's consumer goods by mobilizing all potential and possibilities throughout the country.

The varieties of people's consumer goods are numerous, and the demands, in terms of quality, very high. Therefore, a mass movement must be waged to produce people's consumer goods. Otherwise, it is impossible to meet the demands of the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has recently taken a step to epochally increase the production of people's consumer goods at the workshops and teams of the plants and enterprises, and at household workteams and household-production cooperative associations, and has exerted energetic leadership, thus enabling us to make a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods. As a result, numerous new workshops and teams, and household work teams have been organized, direct-sale stores have been newly opened everywhere, and 3 August people's consumer goods are abundant throughout the country. This shows the correctness and vitality of the step which the party has taken to produce people's consumer goods through a mass movement.

Our functionaries and working people, by renewing their determination once again, must organize more workshops and teams, and household and subsidiary-job workteams for the production of daily necessities, and must vigorously wage the mass movement to increase the production of consumer goods. For this, we must struggle unyieldingly, as we did in 1958, when we were waging the movement to build local industrial plants.

Our party has even shown how many household and subsidiary-job workteams we should organize for each county and cooperative farm, and how we should organize them. The party's call can be successfully fulfilled if the country and the people vigorously struggle, as in 1958, when local industrial plants were being built extensively.

All functionaries and working people must accept the party's call as something absolute, and fulfill it unconditionally. By so doing, they must realize the party's aim to increase the number of daily-necessities production workshops and teams, and household and subsidiary-job workteams in a short period of time.

At present, people are seething, while upholding the party's call. Under these circumstances, it is important to organize and lead them properly.

Since the beginning of this year, many households and subsidiary-job workteams have already been organized in cities and counties and at cooperative farms and workers' districts. At all these units, responsible functionaries of the party and administration are, without exception, wrestling and pushing ahead with this, working vigorously.

Party organization and functionaries in counties and at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms must correctly explain to the people the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings on this work and the party's call regarding it. At the same time, they must make them fully realize the significance of the work. By so doing, they must make more people join in this campaign. In particular, in accordance with the prevailing situation, household and subsidiary-job workteams should be organized in various forms, and the varieties of products should be increased.

The work of universalizing experiences should be conducted properly. We have already won remarkable success and gained profound experiences in organizing and operating the daily necessities production workshops and teams, and household and subsidiary-job workteams.

The concerned functionaries of cities, counties, and districts, as well as of plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and their guidance units must widely organize seminars and inspection teams to learn from others' experiences, and properly conduct the work of universalizing the examples by others. By so doing, they must organize more daily necessities production workshops and teams, and household and subsidiary-job workteams, and further improve their operations and management, while ceaselessly increasing the production of people's consumer goods.

What is important in waging the mass movement for the production of people's consumer goods is to dig out materials and resources, and create jobs. It is the revolutionary spirit to create jobs. Valuable hidden resources are everywhere. The question is people's effort and struggle. All functionaries and working people must dig out materials and resources, and create jobs by thinking in such a way that everything -- waste, by-products, and what is obtained from rural areas -- can be useful for the people's living. At the same time, they must highly display the spirit of valuing even the trivial things, along with the important things.

Thus, all people must turn out in the struggle to create jobs and increase the production of people's consumer goods. By so doing, streets and villages should be made more affluent, the revenue of the local areas further increased, and the people's standard of living upgraded one step higher.

#### PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

SK252345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2335 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 11th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed on January 23 in Bucharest. It was signed on our side by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and on the opposite side by First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca.

#### EQUATORIAL GUINEAN DELEGATION SEES CIRCUS

SK270859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, deputy prime minister and minister of defence, state security and political affairs of Equatorial Guinea, appreciated a circus show on the evening of January 26.

Seeing the show together with the guests were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Major General Yi Hong-sun, working people in the city and people's army soldiers. While staying here, the delegation visited the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House and the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum.

#### CONGOLESE GROUP LEAVES FOR HOME 25 JAN

SK252357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA) -- The Brazzaville, the Congo, friendship delegation headed by its mayor Jean Jules Okabando, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and political commissar of the Brazzaville Party Committee, left here for home on January 25 by plane.

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS INDIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

SK270907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA) -- S.S. Pradhan, charge d' affaires ad interim of the Indian embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of January 26 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Kim Pong-chu, Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned. Speaking at the reception, S.S. Pradhan said: The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are favorably developing with each passing day. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a dignified member nation of the Non-aligned Movement, under the leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song is making positive efforts to strengthen and develop this movement.

We highly estimate tremendous achievements made by the Korean people through the application of the chuche idea in all aspects of the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The measures taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country are welcomed by the people the world over. India will continue to support all the efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference, stressed S.S. Pradhan.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, spoke next. He said:

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the great successes gained by the Indian people under the leadership of respected Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in their efforts to realize the social economic program advanced by the late Mrs Indira Gandhi and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in their future struggle for the nation's progress and prosperity. The Government of the Republic of India is making positive efforts to establish a new world economic order against imperialism, colonialism and racism and turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and doing a lot of work for the development and strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement. We who set great store by the friendship of the Indian people will make all possible efforts in the future, too, to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and India in political, economic, cultural and all other fields, he added.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Giani Zail Singh and the good health and long life of his Excellency respected Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

UNC PROPOSES MULTINATIONAL 'INVESTIGATIVE TEAM'

SK260048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Yi Sang-sok]

[Text] The U.N. Command yesterday proposed to North Korea that a multinational team be set up to investigate Armistice Agreement violations in the Demilitarized Zone. U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Charles F. Horne III, the senior UNC delegate to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), said that "a joint special investigative team" be composed of an equal number of officers from the UNC and the North Korean side and an identical number of officers from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The commission is an investigative arm of the MAC with its member nations consisting of Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia. "This joint special investigative team would then be available to conduct objective, impartial investigations of armistice violation charges (involving each side)," Horne said. Horne made the proposal in the 427th MAC meeting held in this truce village.

The meeting, the first one since Pyongyang postponed the South-North economic talks scheduled for Jan 17, was held at the request of the North Korean side. In the meeting, Rear Adm. Horne reiterated that the upcoming Team Spirit '85 is an annual, routine military training exercise aimed at maintaining defense preparedness. He accused North Korea of having rejected South Korea's invitation to observe the exercise. "You are trying to advance a false position that the exercise (Team Spirit 85) is an excuse for you to unilaterally postpone the South-North dialogue," he said. The admiral made the remark in response to an allegation by Maj Gen Yi Tae-ho, his North Korean counterpart, that the military training exercise was timed to impede the planned dialogue between South and North Korea.

Horne reminded Yi that the UNC provided him with prior notification and other details of the planned exercise involving about 200,000 soldiers of both Korea and the United States. The exercise will begin early next month and will continue through the end of April. "I call upon you here at this meeting to cease and desist with your blatant red herring tactic and allow the South-North dialogue to get on with its destiny," he said.

Horne urged Yi to respond positively to the formation of a multinational investigation team, saying that the presence of such a team in the DMZ would help diminish the number of incidents and help reduce military tensions between the two sides. "I propose that our two secretaries meet at a mutually agreeable time and work out the details involving this proposal," he told Yi while sidestepping Horne's request for forming a new investigation team under the MAC. "You and South Korean authorities must take full responsibility for possible incidents arising from the (Team Spirit) exercise," Yi said. Yi, however, did not use the word "puppet" while referring to South Korea, arousing interest among Pyongyang watchers in Seoul. The meeting, which began at 11 a.m. lasted for about three hours.

PAPER URGES NORTH'S SINCERITY ON DIALOGUE

SK280913 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Editorial: "We Knock at the North's Door Again: Early Resumption of North-South Dialogue Is Urged"]

[Text] The second-round North-South economic talks and the eighth North-South Red Cross talks which the two sides agreed to hold respectively on 17 and 23 January have all been aborted because of the North Korean side's unilateral postponement.



This has been a great disappointment for the nation which desires national harmony and peaceful unification. In defiance of our call for the resumption of the talks, they demand that the "Team Spirit" exercise be called off, and say that the South is heightening tensions. Thus, they are feverish in staging far-fetched propaganda. This is indeed regretful for the future of North-South dialogue.

We once again would like to ask if the North truly desires North-South dialogue. They swallow the sweet and spew out the bitter. This is their nature. Therefore, we cannot but think that North-South dialogue is only an international peace offensive on their part and a means of their reunification strategy against the South. Last November when a Russian defected to the South, the North Korean side brought dialogue to a rupture, as it did this time. Thus, it attempts to hurt dialogue, whenever it finds an excuse. This fully discloses North Korea's insincere attitude toward dialogue.

North-South military confrontation and antagonism have continued for 40 years. Accordingly, very sensitive and difficult problems exist between them. Exchanges and cooperation should be sought first in the fields where they can be readily sought, gradually trying to create an atmosphere for the solution of high-level political problems. We think there are many problems that can be solved instantly if the North Korean side shows sincerity.

If North Korea truly desires to settle the reunification question in a democratic and peaceful way, the supreme persons in authority, who are responsible for all problems, must sit face to face with each other and hold an open-minded discussion. This is the best way. Four years ago, we proposed talks and mutual visits by the supreme persons in authority in the North and the South. The third anniversary of our proposal for national harmony and democratic reunification, which was put forth for the discussion at the talks between the supreme persons in authority, was 22 January. The objective of the proposal was to end self-destructive abnormal relations and to seek normal relations in which national harmony can be achieved. In particular, we made it clear that the proposals of the North Korean side can be discussed in the course of drafting a unified constitution by the National Unification Consultation Congress to be formed by representatives of the people of the two sides.

However, the North has continued to oppose this proposal. Instead, it insists on the proposals for the so-called Koryo Confederal System and tripartite talks. Still, the North has no reason to oppose our proposal for talks between the supreme persons in authority, because we say that the North's proposals can be discussed at the talks. In view of our people's aspiration and in view of the prevailing situation at home and abroad, the North and the South must not continue the discord and hostilities of exhausting the strength of the nation. In an era of international cooperation, the North and the South should hold each other's hand. This is -- as North Korea should know -- the way to achieve the joint prosperity of the nation in the Pacific era of the upcoming 2000's.

We know that North Korea is hurriedly seeking West European money and technology in order to overcome its economic difficulties. In this respect, we believe that North Korea will greatly benefit if the North and the South open their doors to each other and cooperate with each other. We urge North Korea to come out as soon as possible for talks between the supreme persons in authority in the North and the South and for the resumption of the economic and Red Cross talks which it unilaterally postponed, as well as for dialogue for practical cooperation in other fields.

#### DETENTION OF KOREAN IN BENIN LINKED TO NORTH

SK251122 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1015 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] It has been belatedly revealed that an ROK taegwondo instructor who entered Benin, Africa, was forcibly detained by Benin authorities at the instigation of the puppet North's personnel and was released 8 hours later.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kim Yong-tae, 48, who works as a Taegwondo instructor in the Ivory Coast, was invited to attend a Taegwondo events exhibition as the chief referee on 28 December last year by the Benin Taegwondo Federation and entered Benin. Around 0100 next day, 10 personnel of the puppet North visited a hotel where he was staying and committed violent acts against him. After this, he was detained by the Benin police.

With the help of the Taegwondo Federation, Kim was released around 1800 on 29 December, 8 hours after detention. Because there was a threat of kidnap by the puppet North's personnel, he immediately returned to the Ivory Coast. As a result, the Taegwondo events exhibition was aborted.

It has been learned that the puppet North's personnel who threatened instructor Kim work as instructors for security guards at the Beninese presidential palace. Meanwhile, the government said that the Benin Government's forcible detention of a Korean who entered the country after completing the legal procedures, at the instigation of the puppet North's personnel is an extremely regrettable act of abdicating its sovereignty. Today, the government conveyed this strong protest to the Benin Government.

Benin had diplomatic relations with North and South Korea. However, after the present extremely leftist regime took power through a military coup in 1975, Benin ruptured diplomatic relations with us.

#### JAPAN TO SEEK DIALOGUE, EXCHANGE WITH NORTH

SK281134 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 (YONHAP) -- Although Japan has no intention of opening diplomatic relations with North Korea, it will continue to seek dialogue and exchanges with the North, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday. In testimony before the Japanese Diet (parliament), Nakasone said that he does not view North Korea as a threat to Japan and that Japan should continue to maintain economic and cultural exchanges with the North. The Korean question must be settled independently, through dialogue between the divided halves of the peninsula, Nakasone said. He also said he expects negotiations about reunification between Seoul and Pyongyang to resume soon. The successful staging of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul will contribute greatly to the easing of tension on the peninsula, Nakasone said.

#### CHINA WELCOMES ROK INVESTMENTS IN ECONOMIC ZONE

SK260052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- China's largest youth organization has expressed hope that Korea will invest in a comprehensive construction enterprise the group established in the Shenzhen special economic zone aimed at fostering young managers the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Friday. The Japanese business newspaper said in an article from Beijing that an organization official in Shenzhen expressed the hope in a meeting with a Japanese youth delegation that visited the special economic zone Tuesday. The official reportedly said, "We are ready to welcome investment from every country including South Korea." This was the first time China has made public its desire for investment from Korea, the paper said.

The Chinese organization was set up to organize programs for Chinese youth. It plays a major role in fostering young business leaders who support China's recent economic reforms.



NO REPORT ON KIM CHONG IL PUBLIC APPEARANCE

SK270935 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Jan 85 p 4

[Reports by Tokyo correspondent Sin Song-sun]

[Text] Japan's RADIO PRESS reported on 23 January that Kim Chong-il, who is regarded as Kim Il-song's successor in North Korea, has not been seen at a public function for the past 2 months. Noting it as unusual that North Korea's government-controlled media have reported nothing about Kim's participation in public functions or his activities, this press agency said that Kim's inspection of a housing construction site in Pyongyang on 27 November last year was the last time he was reported to have appeared in public.

The news agency added that Kim's name was not mentioned in the list of those high-ranking officials who participated in North Korea's official year-end party, and in reports on the national agricultural meeting which was held on 3 January in Pyongyang. Meanwhile, informed North Korean sources in Tokyo said that Kim may be visiting the Soviet Union or East Europe, or sick in bed.

KIM YONG SAM PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST

OW260405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul Jan 26 KYODO -- South Korean dissident leader Kim Yong-sam was put under house arrest again here Saturday morning, his group reported. Kim, president of the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), was scheduled to attend a gathering of the newly-formed opposition New Korea Democratic Party Saturday morning when he was stopped by police outside his house. Kim has been put under house arrest five times in the past, and was barred from boarding a domestic flight at Kimpo Airport January 14.

South Korea will hold a general election February 12, and Kim Tae-chung, also a leading dissident now in exile in the United States, plans to return to Seoul February 8.

CHON CALLS FOR STRONGER VOTER PARTICIPATION

SK260115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan reemphasized yesterday that the upcoming parliamentary election should be held in a fair manner through policy confrontation and not through demagoguery, personal attacks or distorted propaganda. The chief executive called on all eligible voters to exercise their rights in a festive mood, defying any external pressures. Chon made these points during his inspection visit to the Chungchingbuk-do provincial government office here. He was briefed by Gov. Kang Wu-hyok.

The president instructed election-related authorities to take proper steps to ensure a strong voter turnout. Democracy cannot be developed in a social environment in which demagogic politicking prevails, Chon said.

Touching on the attitude of public officials, the president stressed that they should carry out their duties with the spirit of service, kindness and honesty. He directed all public officials to perform their duties with a firm sense of mission.

Regarding regional development programs, Chon said they should be worked out and implemented on a long-term basis in full consideration of regional characteristics.

Later, the president attended a ceremony dedicating a new satellite earth station in Poun in the province. Communications Minister Kim Song-chin and Yi U-chae, head of the Korea Telecommunication Authority, were also present.

#### NKDP SAYS GOVERNMENT FORCED MEMBER TO QUIT PARTY

SK260021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES In English 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] said yesterday that the government had pressured Rep. Kim Hyon-kyu to quit the NKDP and to abandon his candidacy on the NKDP ticket. Rep. Kim, former chief policy maker of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, was said to have played leading roles in the collective secession of 10 DKP incumbent lawmakers for the joining in the NKDP. In a statement, the new party said, "Extreme oppression was imposed on Rep. Kim and Rep. Hong Sa-tuk to leave our party."

#### DJP FIGURE ATTACKS NKDP AT PARTY RALLY

SK260031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, directed fierce verbal attacks at the new opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] during a rally of the party's Yongdungpo chapter yesterday. "The NKDP is not a new party, but an old party where worn-out people are assembled," he said.

"The party is posing as a clear-cut opposition party, vowing to conduct the Feb. 12 parliamentary election most fairly. But who will believe it?" he argued. He cited the recent Andong incident involving the NKDP's candidate there as an evidence that the party's pledge for a fair election was false.

Five persons were mortally injured in a stampede in front of Andong Citizens' Hall where a rally of the NKDP's local chapter was held. A huge crowd gathered there upon hearing that the party would present jumpers to participants. Rep. Yi asked the party members whether giving jumpers to the voters was what a clear-cut opposition party should do.

#### OPPOSITION PARTIES PROTEST ASSAULT ON MEMBERS

SK260023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jan 85 p 4

[From the "Along the Campaign Trail" column]

[Text] Opposition political parties claimed yesterday that campaign workers of the ruling party in Chindo-gun, Chollanam-do, for next month's parliamentary election attacked their campaigners Tuesday. The main opposition Democratic Korea Party said that it is concerned over those violent incidents. "We decided to lodge a strong protest with Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-pok," Cho Se-hyong, DKP election campaign spokesman, said. He demanded that police investigate the alleged violence against his party campaigners immediately. "Assaulters should be arrested and responsible police officials should be held accountable," Cho said.

Asked about the alleged act of violence, Yi Chong-yul, acting vice spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said the case in Chisanmyon was triggered when an opposition party campaigner drove a car close to campaign workers of the DJP around 7:40 p.m. Tuesday.

He explained that the DJP campaigners were angered by the rough driving. "The two sides later settled the case in a friendly manner," he added.

Referring to the alleged case of dousing the car engines with sugared water, Yi said that "the allegation is totally groundless."

The minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) charged that a campaign worker of the KNP was beaten by a group of 14 campaigners of the DJP in Chisanmyon, Chindo-gun, around 8 p.m. Tuesday. A motorcycle of KNP campaigners was set afire by them, it claimed.

Arguing that a "climate of terror" is being created, the KNP said that it will dispatch an investigation team.

#### PLANNING BOARD CLAIMS LIVING STANDARD RISES

SK251153 Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 25 (YONHAP) -- The standard of living of the South Korean people has improved significantly in recent years, as a result of the nation's sustained economic growth, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) reported Friday.

Korea's per capita disposable income, which was more than 1 million won (1,266 U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth 820 won) in 1983, has increased by 9.2 percent since 1982 and 46.8 percent since 1980, according to the results of the EPB's social indicators survey.

The average monthly income of urban households rose from 159,690 won in 1978 to 415,881 won in 1983. That of rural households also increased from 157,016 won in 1978 to 427,354 won in 1983.

In 1979, the average monthly income of rural households was 89.7 percent of that of urban households. That figure had grown to 103.2 percent in 1982 and to 102.8 percent in 1983, indicating that rural people earn larger monthly incomes than their urban counterparts.

The consumption of goods and services in the private sector accounted for 66.7 percent of the nation's gross national product (GNP) in 1980. Although the percentage dropped to 63.7 in 1983, the nation's savings ratio rose from 21.7 percent to 24.8 percent from 1980-83.

Another indication of healthy consumption in the private sector is the decrease from 43.8 percent in 1980 to 40.9 percent in 1983 in the percentage of foodstuff expenditures in total private consumption.

The unemployment rate has decreased from 5.2 percent in 1980 to 4.4 percent in 1982 and to 4.1 percent in 1983. The average weekly working hour, however, has consistently inched up from 51.6 hours in 1980 to 52.2 hours in 1982 and to 52.5 hours in 1983, according to the social indicators survey.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK250450 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jan (SPK) -- The protocol of the first session of the PRK-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was signed Thursday afternoon in Phnom Penh by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, and N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Soviet cooperation subcommission.

Chheng Phon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of information and culture; and N.P. Tolubeyev, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and vice president of the Soviet cooperation subcommission, signed an agreement on the nonrefundable assistance of the USSR to Cambodia in building a column [chapiteau].

On the same occasion, two other protocols were also concluded -- one on the commercial exchange between Cambodia and the USSR for 1985 signed by Tang Saroem, trade minister and vice chairman of the PRK cooperation subcommission; and I.T. Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade; and another on the program to implement cooperation in the field of production of natural rubber for 1985-95 signed by Nuch Than, director general of rubber plantations, and Tolubeyev.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVECivilian Camp Shelled

BK261133 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jan 85 p 32

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese artillery continued to pound the abandoned Khmer civilian camp of Dangrek last night and this morning after having inflicted heavy casualties on Khmer civilians on Thursday night, a field source reported. The source said Vietnamese shelling with 130mm artillery from Ban Kradon and Banteay Chhmar resumed at 10 p.m. last night and then again at 5 a.m. this morning on the abandoned Dangrek camp opposite Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan of Ta Phraya District.

The target of the artillery attack was the main headquarters of Gen Dien Del of the Khmer People's National Liberation Force which had been removed after the fall of Ampil on January 7. Thursday night's artillery bombardment of Dangrek camp killed at least 15 people and wounded about 60 others. The source said at least 17,000 Khmer civilians and 3,800 Vietnamese "land people" fled to the anti-tank ditch on Thai territory opposite Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan, some 30 kilometres North of Ta Phraya District. They were flocking on one side of the ditch and had not been allowed to cross over to the other side. However, the source said if artillery shelling continued heavily today Burapha Task Force Commander Maj-Gen San Siphon may allow them to move to Site 1 for safety and humanitarian reasons. Chum Cheang, the leader of Khmer civilians described the Vietnamese attack on unarmed civilians as barbarous and was an act of genocide against the Khmer people.

At Ritthisen camp, opposite Nong Samet, Vietnamese gunners pounded the position of KPNLF troops under Liu Ne with 40-50 rounds of 130mm artillery from 8 p.m. until 2 a.m. last night. There were reports of casualties.

Supreme Commander and Army chief Athit Kamlang-ek is expected to inspect the border situation today after chairing the opening ceremony of a cultural centre in Surin Province. No further details on his trip were available.

The KPNLF troops had been waging guerrilla tactics in keeping pressure on Vietnamese occupying Ritthisen camp which was overrun on Christmas Day.

Meanwhile, reinforcements of Vietnamese troops, T-54 tanks, M-113 armoured personnel carriers and artillery pieces were reportedly still heading for Phnum Mak Hoeun Mountain, about 5 km east of Phnum Malai Mountain, along Routes 9, 11 and 502. These have been seen as Vietnamese preparations for a major offensive against Khmer Route positions. The source revealed that the offensive was expected to be led by artillery attacks from Ban Nimit, Damnak Chek and Toek Sap and followed by an onslaught by tanks and infantrymen. The target area for the attacks is about 50 kilometres long along the border from Phnum Malai, about 30 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, down to Ban Krok Ma Muang in Khlong Hat Subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province. KPNLF radio monitored at Aranyaprathet this morning forecast that a Vietnamese offensive was imminent against Site 2, between Dangrek camp and Site 1, where there are 1,200 KPNLF troops under Nai Mung and about 9,000 Khmer civilians.

#### Attack on Sanlo Cha-Ngan

BK270130 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese troops attacked Kampuchean guerrillas next to an empty civilian refugee camp yesterday in what the rebels regard as a prelude to a new Hanoi offensive.

Vietnamese artillery at dawn hit Sanlo Cha-ngan, the last military camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and exchanged small arms fire for an hour, guerrilla and Thai military sources said. Scattered fighting also was reported at the Thai-Kampuchean border Friday night and yesterday around the Vietnamese-held Nong Samet and Nong Chan camps, former KPNLF strongholds. There were no reports of casualties.

Radio Khmer predicted a new full scale campaign starting with Sanlo Cha-ngan, which adjoins Dangrek, an all civilian camp abandoned Thursday by 21,000 refugees fleeing into Thailand. The radio, monitored at Aranyaprathet, said the attack could begin as early as today when UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is scheduled to visit a UN-run refugee camp near Sanlo Cha-ngan but not the guerrilla base itself.

Meanwhile, Chea Chhut, the commander of the Nong Chan encampment of the KPNLF, said his guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese unit in an area known as Ban Yang Daeng Mai, about two kms from Baan Nimit at about 3:30 am. He claimed that his troops killed about 10 Vietnamese and seized four mortar launchers and three assault rifles and destroyed two 130mm artillery pieces in the attack. He said there were about 500 Vietnamese at Ban Yang Daeng Mai and about 120 KPNLF fighters were used in the assault. Chea Chhut also said that the KPNLF guerrillas are now in complete control of Nong Chan encampment which was overrun by the Vietnamese forces earlier.

#### ATTACKS ON 'FALSE REFUGEE CAMPS' JUSTIFIED

BK271300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 27 Jan 85

["Camps" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 27 -- There can be no Kampuchean refugee camps on Kampuchean territory as there can be no Thai refugee camps on Thai territory.



However, Western media of late have repeated slanderous charges made by Khmer traitors in Polpotist, Sonsannian and Sihanoukist terrorist organizations, alleging that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and their allies in the Vietnamese Volunteer Army have shelled refugee camps and have caused many civilian casualties. Such allegations are no novelty: They are heard each time the Kampuchean Revolutionary Forces punish the traitors entrenched along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The fact is that the traitors are using refugees for military and political purposes. Quite a number of foreign journalists have mentioned cases when the terrorists, including the Polpotists' archcriminals, were treated and fed on Thai territory after being driven out of Kampuchea. Even Voice of America has had to admit that "Khmer resistance forces were found in the camps under attack."

Since the downfall of Pol Pot, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has many times proposed direct or indirect negotiations with Thailand to settle the problem of Kampucheans living on Thai territory but Bangkok has turned a deaf ear to these proposals. The reason is that without the refugees there would be no more camouflage for the assistance provided by Beijing, Bangkok and other reactionary circles to the Khmer terrorists.

The Kampuchean Revolutionary Forces and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army have liberated more than 6 million people from genocide under Pol Pot and are still making sacrifices to prevent a return of Pol Pot and his associates and to help rebuild Kampuchea. There is no reason for them to fire on civilians. Their only targets are the criminals, and their only intention is to destroy all bandit lairs on Kampuchean territory. That's precisely what they have been doing for two months now and they are completely within their right, a right due any sovereign nation.

As was pointed out by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries at their 10th semi-annual meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, just 10 days ago, one can contribute to easing the tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border and to bringing about a negotiated solution to the Kampuchean problem by removing all those false refugee camps and repatriating Kampuchean refugees from Thailand. All people and all governments of good will should act in this sense.

#### PRC ACCUSED OF 'ESCALATING' WAR AGAINST VIETNAM

BK240420 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Despicable Provocations"]

[Text] So far, not only have the Chinese authorities ignored the SRV's good-will proposal regarding the suspension of hostilities along the common border between Vietnam and China on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of Sino-Vietnamese diplomatic relations and on the occasion of the traditional new year of the peoples of both countries, but in the past few days they have insolently embarked on a new war escalation against the SRV. This was clearly dealt with in the statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman on 29 January 1985. It should be noted that the increasing war escalation by the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists against the SRV is taking place simultaneously with the worsening of the tense situation in Southeast Asia following the collusion between Beijing and Thailand in using the Pol Pot bandits and Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionary Cambodian groups to oppose the Cambodian people's rebirth and with Thailand's illegal occupation of the hamlets in Laos' Sayaboury Province. Moreover, these serious military activities also are proceeding side by side with the increasingly dangerous military complicity between Beijing and the United States through the visit to China during the past few days of John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This clearly shows that the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists are continuing stubbornly to refuse to give up even the slightest part of their big-nation expansionist ambitions regarding Southeast Asia. They have tried by all means and sought by all tricks to oppose the three Indochinese countries and to use them as a springboard for annexation of other countries in the region.

The ugly nature of the Beijing ruling circles in escalating the war against Vietnam has been increasingly exposed with each passing day. It is widely known that, besides sending many spies to infiltrate Vietnamese territory for subversive purposes to topple the Government of the SRV, the Beijing ruling circles recently sent 1,000 combat planes, many modern tanks, and dozens of infantry divisions to positions along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Moreover, they fired incessant artillery barrages and launched gross attacks against Vietnam's territorial integrity. In fact, from 15 to 17 January, the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists launched large-scale attacks on Vi Xueyn District, Ha Tuyen Province, and fired many artillery barrages into the vicinity, causing the Vietnamese people extensive losses life and property. However, not only have all their perfidious activities and maneuvers met with serious failure, but they have also had bitter lessons resulting from the Vietnamese counterattacks.

Up to the present, the Beijing authorities have remained ambitious, refusing to give up Chinese big-nation expansionism in opposing the three Indochinese countries. Beijing has pursued and is continuing to pursue a policy hostile to the trend toward regional dialogue and is trying hard to worsen the situation further. They have repeatedly used the so-called Cambodian question to divert public opinion from the real situation in Cambodia. Beijing has provided all kinds of support and assistance in prolonging the life of the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionary Cambodian groups taking refuge in Thai territory, enabling them to infiltrate Cambodia and to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people, thus creating tension along the Cambodian-Thai border.

In the face of their savage threat, the special militant solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos has become stronger and more stable than ever before. It is widely known that whenever their subservient lackeys are struggling in their death-throes, the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists always resort to slander, lies, or distortions of truth to fool people by relaunching the threadbare charge of so-called Vietnamese violations or threats against Thailand. However, in reality, they cannot anyone fool or blur anyone's view of their own deceit. All their warmongering activities and belligerent nature cannot be concealed. On the contrary, they can only be more exposed, denounced, and condemned by international opinion.

We have repeatedly confirmed that the way we have already chosen is to hold negotiations to settle complex problems in the region. At the same time, we do not authorize anybody to interfere in our internal affairs. We wish that China would revise its hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam in order to normalize friendly relations between the two peoples. More than ever before, the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples are determined to hold aloft their revolutionary vigilance and to stand shoulder-to-shoulder against the common enemy. The Cambodian people always support all measures by the Vietnamese people to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. We categorically demand that the Beijing ruling circles sincerely respond to Vietnam's good-will proposal in the interests of the two peoples of Vietnam and China. We also demand that China put an immediate end to all criminal provocations against Vietnam.

#### FRONT, DEFENSE MINISTRY LEADERS VISIT SRV TROOPS

BK240642 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0429 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of the Vietnamese Tet festival, leaders of the front and the Cambodian National Defense Ministry visited units of Vietnamese combatants performing their internationalist mission at the side of Cambodian coast guards.

Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Men Chhan, vice chairman of the Front National Council; and Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defense, declared themselves satisfied with the development of the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries -- Cambodia and Vietnam -- and expressed their profound gratitude to the Vietnamese volunteers who had sacrificed themselves for the Cambodian people's just cause. Cambodian leaders conveyed their fraternal salutations to the families of Vietnamese internationalist combatants by wishing them good health and success.

#### REPORTAGE ON SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION VISIT

##### Hun Sen Receives Group

BK260414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, granted an audience to the visiting delegation of the USSR Maritime Fleet Ministry led by Deputy Minister Trunov at the office of the Council of Ministers on the morning of 24 January.

Comrade Hun Sen voiced great appreciation for the outcome of cooperation in the fields of communications, transport, and posts between Cambodia and the Soviet Union during the past 6 years, cooperation which has greatly contributed to the defense and reconstruction of the Cambodian fatherland. Comrade Hun Sen also asserted that the delegation's visit is an important contribution to the consolidation and expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

##### Delegation Departs

BK251255 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 24 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR led by B.P. Trunov, vice minister; left Phnom Penh this morning after a four-day visit to Kampuchea.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation held talks with Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs. On Wednesday afternoon, a memorandum was signed by Chhim Seng, Kampuchean vice minister of posts, transport and communications, and B.P. Trunov, Soviet vice minister of merchant marine. The Soviet guests also visited some river and sea ports in the country.

TALYZIN-LED SOVIET COOPERATION GROUP VISITS

## Calls On Kaysone Phomvihan

BK260727 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 January, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a delegation of the Soviet Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission led by Nikolay Talyzin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the commission, which has come to Laos to attend the Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Commissions for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation of the LPDR and the USSR scheduled to be held in Vientiane on 26 January.

In the meeting and conversation between the guest and the host, which proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed commendation and profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for providing great assistance to the LPDR in building economic, scientific, and technical foundations. He also stressed the implementation of the cooperation projects between Laos and the Soviet Union in 1985, which is the last year of the First 5-Year State Plan and the year of preparation for the implementation of the Second 5-Year State Plan and for the adoption of a long-term plan to serve as the basis for economic and social development in each period. In addition, he pointed to the domestic, regional, and international situation, which has become more tense with each passing day because of the action of the imperialists, in particular the U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists and other reactionaries.

The Soviet economic commission delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon of the same day. It was welcomed at the airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the cooperation commission of Laos, along with many high-ranking cadres. Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union, together with other embassy staff members, also welcomed the Soviet delegation at the airport.

## Talyzin Awards Medal to Nouhak

BK260817 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 January, a ceremony was held at the guest hall of the Council of Ministers to mark the conferring of the Medal of the Great October Socialist Revolution, by the decision of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Conferring the medal on Nouhak Phoumsavan on this occasion was Nikolay Talyzin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Commission of the USSR, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Attending the ceremony as guests of honor were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; along with many ministers and deputy ministers from various ministries. Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, together with members of the Soviet cooperation committee delegation also attended the ceremony.



In the ceremony Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin delivered a speech in which he said: I am highly honored to represent the USSR Supreme Soviet in conferring the Medal of the Great October Socialist Revolution on Comrade Nhouhak Phoumsavan. This serves as a reward to Comrade Nhouhak Phoumsavan for his meritorious deeds and great achievements in gloriously fulfilling his tasks in the recent past, when he has served as chairman of the Lao-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Comrade Nhouhak Phoumsavan has also scored achievements and meritorious deeds in promoting, expanding, and strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR.

On the same occasion, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nhouhak Phoumsavan made a reply speech thanking the Soviet side and accepting the high honor of being awarded the Medal of the Great October Socialist Revolution from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He said: I regard the Medal of the Great October Socialist Revolution conferred on me as a lofty honor for the LPRP, the LPDR Government, and the Lao people of various tribes. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nhouhak Phoumsavan pledged to do his utmost to contribute to the leadership of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government to enable the Lao revolutionary cause to fulfill successfully the two strategic tasks -- defending the country and building socialism. He also pledged to do his best to contribute to further strengthening the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union for the common interests of the revolution as well as the interests of the two countries. In conclusion, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nhouhak Phoumsavan expressed profound gratitude to the party, state, and great people of the Soviet Union for their honor in conferring the medal on him on this occasion.

#### POLISH FRONT DELEGATION IN VIENTIANE FOR TALKS

##### Souphanouvong Receives Group

BK241216 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 24 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao Front for National Construction, received here yesterday a Polish delegation led by Dr Jozef Kukulka, vice-president of the National Council of the Polish Renaissance Patriotic Movement, vice-president of the leading committee of the Foreign Relations Institute of the Warsaw University. Souphanouvong, during the meeting, hailed the visit of the Polish delegation to the Lao PDR, describing it as a contribution to the strengthening of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. In attendance was Josef Puta, the Polish ambassador to Laos.

##### Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK241208 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 24 (OANA-KPL) -- An agreement on bilateral cooperation between the Lao Front for National Construction and the National Council of the Polish Renaissance Patriotic Movement was signed here yesterday. Signing the agreement on the Lao side was Boualapha Boualapha, member of the LPRP CC, head of the Mass Mobilizing Committee and the front of the party CC, vice-president of the Lao Front for National Construction, and on the Polish side was Dr. Jozef Kukulka, vice-president of the National Council of the Polish Renaissance Patriotic Movement, vice-president of the leading committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party and director of the Foreign Relations Institute of the Warsaw University.



The Polish delegation left here on the same day, ending its five-day visit to Laos. Seeing the delegation off at the airport was Boualang Boualapha. Josef Puta, the Polish ambassador to Laos was also on hand

Press Release Issued

BK241214 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane, January 24 (OANA-KPL) -- The daily PASASON published today a press release on the ending visit of a delegation of the National Council of Polish Renaissance Patriotic Movement to the Lao PDR. The press release says: In response to the invitation of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, the delegation of the National Council of the Polish Renaissance Patriotic Movement led by its Vice-President Dr. Jozef Kukulka, who is also vice-president of the leading committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party and director of the Foreign Relations Institute of the Warsaw University, paid a friendly visit to the Lao PDR from January 19 to 23. While in Laos, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the party CC, president of the republic, of the PSA and of the LFNC CC. It visited a number of construction bases and historical sites. Talks were held here between the Lao and Polish fronts during which views on the related works were exchanged. The Lao side hailed the victory and achievements of the Polish people in their national restoration tasks and socialist building. The Polish side expressed support to the Lao people in their national construction and defence. The two sides unanimously voiced their support to the efforts and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries aiming at lessening world tension.

The two sides wholly supported the counter-measures taken by the Warsaw member states in connection with the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in some Western Europe countries. The two sides wholly supported the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries as set forth in the recent conference of the three Indochinese ministers. With a view to strengthen the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two fronts of Laos and Poland, a cooperation agreement was signed. The National Council of the Polish Renaissance Patriotic Movement invited the Lao side to visit the Polish People's Republic. The Lao side accepted the invitation.

SOUBAN: NEGOTIATIONS SOUGHT IN BORDER DISPUTE

PM251455 London MORNING STAR in English 25 Jan 85 p 4

[John Haylett article: "Towards Peace in South-east Asia"]

[Text] In spite of renewed provocations by Thai troops attacking and occupying border areas of Laos, the Lao Government still prefers to solve the problem through negotiations. "Our two countries made a joint declaration of good neighbourliness in 1979, signed by the prime ministers of Laos and Thailand," declares Souban Salitthilat, the Lao deputy foreign minister. "One of the main points is to resolve differences by peaceful means, with the aim of making the Lao-Thai border a frontier of friendship and peace," he adds. This aim was frustrated last year when Thai troops under the direct command of Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek crossed the border, seized three Lao villages and abducted hundreds of Lao citizens.

Although the Thai troops were forced to evacuate the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang -- last October, they continued to hold nine key heights inside Laos to threaten Lao security.

In addition, they refused to pledge no further attacks, to pay compensation for injury and damage to Lao civilians, or to return the Lao citizens they had taken. These abducted Lao citizens are still being held in a concentration camp at Thong Khima, where they have protested loudly against their kidnapping. At least one young man has been killed for these protests. Two months ago, there was a mass bid for freedom, when 30 families -- around 200 people -- broke out of the camp and fled across the border back to Laos. Three weeks ago, the situation was further complicated by nibbling attacks by Thai troops, accompanied by indiscriminate shelling of civilian targets around the three villages.

"We don't wish to invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, which gives member countries who are the object of aggression, the right to legitimate defence, either singly or collectively," stresses Mr Souban. "We don't wish to resort to force to drive the Thai troops from our territory, although we have the capacity to do so. Our government's proposal is to take up negotiations once more."

Mr Souban has led Lao delegations to Bangkok to discuss the border problem, and has no doubt of the value of negotiations in influencing international public opinion. "The Thais were driven to withdraw their troops by force of reason. The Lao people were firmly determined to struggle to achieve their legitimate demands. Using political, military, economic and psychological pressure. Also, the Thai leaders were isolated, both in Thailand and in the international arena. They didn't have the support of the Thai people for their actions," he declares.

The hopeless position in international law of the Thai militarists is clearly shown by documentary evidence, which lays down the Lao-Thai border on the basis of the 1907 treaty between France, the colonial power and Siam, now Thailand. Thailand's only basis for a claim has been a U.S. military map which carries a warning that its details should not be viewed as definitive. Significantly, not even the U.S. has openly backed Thailand's land-grabbing attempt.

Only China has had the gall to back up the Thai demands. And it is noteworthy that it was only two days after General Athit returned from a visit to China that the first violation of Lao territory took place. "There has been no major military activity by China against us. They sometimes send propaganda teams or saboteurs across the border, which is a national minority area, so people speak the same language both sides. On top of that, there are four or five military centres in south China for the training of Lao reactionaries. In the face of this, we are vigilant and prepared to defend our territory, and to defend the gains of our revolution," is Mr. Souban's calm response.

A member of the Non-aligned Movement, Laos has for long stood up to attempts by the ASEAN group of countries, the allies of the U.S. in the region, to blame area instability on the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. At the 1983 New Delhi nonaligned conference, Laos counter-proposed that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the region, which was accepted by the ASEAN countries. Such a formula has obvious implications for U.S. troops in the Philippines, and is an indication of the sophisticated diplomatic approach of People's Laos based on the justice of their case, gives the Lao Government confidence that, if the Thai side can be forced back to the negotiating table in Bangkok, a peaceful solution can be found. Defusing the situation on the Lao-Thai border would, therefore, be a major contribution to the peace and stability of South-east Asia.

UN CHIEF URGES DIALOGUE TO END CAMBODIAN 'AGONY'

BK270212 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last night called for "dialogue and negotiations" to end "further suffering, destruction and agony" in Kampuchea as the Thai Government urged him to use his good offices to bring back peace and stability to the region. The UN chief said he will do his utmost to "bridge the differences and facilitate the search for a peaceful resolution" to the problems confronting the region. He said he had followed with increasing concern the tension and hostilities which have developed on the Thai-Kampuchean border. The events, he said, have demonstrated the risks of escalation and wider confrontation inherent in all military operations.

"These have also underscored the urgent need for a resolute return to the path of dialogue and negotiations, without which there can only be further suffering, destruction and agony for all concerned," he said in a speech at the banquet hosted by Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon at the Government House. The UN secretary general, who will fly to the Thai-Kampuchean border this morning to visit the sprawling Khao I-Dang refugee centre, yesterday held talks with Premier Prem and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry Sawanit Khongsiri told reporters that Premier Prem asked Perez de Cuellar during the talks to inform Hanoi that Thailand has no intention of resorting to military action against any country. Sawanit quoted Gen Prem as saying that the UN chief is visiting here at a time when tensions on the Thai-Kampuchean border have heightened and therefore he could comprehend the situation firsthand. During his talks with Perez de Cuellar, Foreign Minister Sitthi emphasized the burden imposed by the influx of Indochinese refugees on Thailand.

Other senior government officials who attended the two-hour meeting at the Foreign Ministry include Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, Minister of the PM's Office Dr Kramon Thongthammachat, Thai Ambassador to the UN M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi and Supreme Commander Chief-of-Staff Gen Pathom Soemsin.

In his speech at the banquet, Gen Prem said he was confident that during the UN chief's visit to the region he will "make use of your good offices to help realize the desire for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, through the restoration of full sovereignty and independence to Kampuchea and the exercise of self-determination by her people, in accordance with United Nations principles and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly."

Perez de Cuellar will fly to Hanoi and Vientiane on Monday and return here again on Wednesday. The premier said the continued fighting on the Thai-Kampuchean border had not only resulted in more hardships for the Kampuchean civilians but also threatened Thailand's security. He also said the armed hostilities seriously affect Thai villagers living in the border areas.

Praising ASEAN for the great impact it has made in the international community, Perez de Cuellar said the regional grouping has worked hard to forge greater unity and to achieve a remarkable solidarity on many of the major issues facing the world today.

"The cornerstone of ASEAN's political philosophy is the creation, in Southeast Asia, of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, known as ZOPFAN. This idea, however, cannot be realized while situations of unresolved conflict persist in the region," he said. The UN secretary general, in making his call for a dialogue to solve the Kampuchean problem, cautioned that a "dialogue" cannot and should not be an end in itself, but it has always been, and will remain, a fundamental instrument of conflict, control and resolution.

"Do not underestimate the obstacles to the definition of a mutually-acceptable basis for a productive dialogue, particularly in the present circumstances. It is my conviction, however, that Thailand and its ASEAN partners have a special role to play in this process through the systematic exploration and consolidation of all the apparent or potential areas of convergence," he said. He said it is the purpose of his trip to consider ways of achieving the necessary progress toward "a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question and the restoration of relations of good neighbourliness, cooperation and friendship between all the countries concerned." The UN chief's secretary Francoise Giuliani indicated to reporters yesterday that the visit to the Thai-Kampuchean border today will not include two originally scheduled stops, one of them near Sanlo Cha-ngan, which the Vietnamese are expected to strike.

#### Meets Son Sann

BK280225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Aranyaprathet -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday visited three refugee camps in this district and neighbouring Ta Phraya and was urged by the Khmer to help end their plight and bring peace to their country. Perez de Cuellar arrived at Khao I-Dang refugee camp and the newly-built makeshift Bang Pu camp at one end of its perimeter at about 11 am and later proceeded to Site 6, an evacuation site near Ang Sila Village, about two kms from the frontier, on Thai soil. However, he cancelled his trip to Site A, another evacuation site which houses Khmer refugees from Ampil and Dong Rek at the request of UN personnel for security reasons. Site A, formerly known as Site 1, is about a few kms from the Kampuchean border.

Perez de Cuellar was also handed a letter from President Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and prime minister of the three-party anti-Vietnamese coalition, who accused the Vietnamese of a plot to force the Khmer refugees back into Kampuchean soil for punishment.

"This dark design, confirmed once more by the recent shelling of Dong Rek, a purely civilian camp (21 shells) on 14th January 85 (17 dead, 25 wounded), represents yet another episode in their intention to subjugate the Kampuchean people," Son Sann's statement says.

Thai officials quoted Perez de Cuellar, who was shown pictures of civilians whom the Thais said were killed or wounded at Dong Rek by Vietnamese artillery, as saying: "I will try to prevent more such incidents." The UN leader, who flies to Vietnam tomorrow, said he will raise the reported shelling of civilian camps with Hanoi. "I visited here last four years ago and the sufferings of the Khmer still go on today. This tragedy should end," he said.

#### DEFECTORS QUESTIONED ON SRV PLANS, TROOP MORALE

BK251055 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] At about 1100 today, the Supreme Command Information Office brought six Vietnamese soldiers who have defected to Thai authorities to Building 604 of the Supreme Command Headquarters to be interviewed by the press. Three of these Vietnamese soldiers hold the rank of lieutenant, one is a sergeant, and two are privates. Most of them live in Saigon and are 18 to 24 years old. Asked about their motivation for defecting and whether the Thai side promised them anything for today's interview, Second Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Yung) said that the Thai side did not make any promises. He escaped to Thailand because he was forced to be a soldier and sent to fight in Cambodia, where he did not know when he might die, and he needed freedom. Asked how he felt after fleeing to Thailand, he said it was different from the propaganda he had heard. Asked whether other Vietnamese soldiers think about escaping, he answered that he fled to Thailand because he believed that Thailand is not an enemy and is a free country.



He was afraid that he would be shot dead when he was detained by Thai troops after arriving, but after receiving good treatment, he felt comfortable and was not afraid anymore. Asked about the Vietnamese commanders' view of defections by soldiers, he said that one would be killed if his commander knew in advance of his attempt to defect. However, to his knowledge no deserter has been arrested and shot dead since 1980 because everyone who tried succeeded in leaving his unit.

Asked about the Vietnamese attack on the Ampil camp, he disclosed that Vietnam employed two tank battalions having 24 T-54 tanks and 20 armored personnel carriers and one stand-by battalion, which had 7 T-54 tanks and 10 armored personnel carriers, in the attack. Vietnamese troops suffered about 70 killed and 200 wounded in the assault on the Ampil camp. During the fighting the division commander instructed his soldiers to be careful of the Thai side: If Thailand helped Democratic Kampuchea, the soldiers were to fight Thailand. If they were able to capture the Ampil Camp, one Vietnamese and one Heng Samrin regiment would be stationed to hold Ampil. Asked whether he had received any instruction from his commander about future plans if Vietnam succeeds in wiping out the Cambodian resistance forces, he answered that if the Vietnamese campaign is successful this year, the first step is to dig a ditch along the entire length of the border, especially along the Thai border, in order to obstruct tanks. The Heng Samrin forces will be used to guard the area.

Asked about their fighting in Cambodia, all six Vietnamese soldiers said that they did not want to be soldiers and did not want to fight in Cambodia, but they were forced to be soldiers. Therefore, they escaped to seek freedom and a better future. Some of them said that they wanted to settle in a third country, and some said they wanted to continue their education. Asked about the morale of Vietnamese soldiers fighting in Cambodia, they pointed out that not a single Vietnamese soldier in Cambodia has high morale. Everyone wants to escape and return home. From 1979 to 1982, most Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia came from North Vietnam, but since the dispute over the northern Vietnamese border, most soldiers in Cambodia are southerners.

#### Role of Soviet Advisers

BK241233 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 24 Jan 85

[24 January interview with Second Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Tung), who recently defected to Thailand and sought asylum in a third country; given at Supreme Command Headquarters to unidentified correspondent -- recorded; (Nguyen Van Tung's) comments in Vietnamese translated into Thai by unidentified interpreter]

[Text] [Nguyen Van Tung] During my service in Cambodia I saw Soviet advisers only in Phnom Penh; but they were not soldiers.

[Question] On what fields were they advising?

[Nguyen Van Tung] On clothing [suapha], weapons, and ammunition. They advised on weapons, ammunition, repair of vehicles, and making clothes.

[Question] How long did you spend in Cambodia?

[Answer] Five years.

[Question] What did you learn about Vietnamese plans in Cambodia?

[Answer] I participated in several operations with my unit in Cambodia.

[Question] What were they?

[Answer] I knew of the 3202d, 3203d, and the 5th Divisions carrying out suppression campaigns against Khmer Rouge and the CGDK forces. The 7705th and 7704th units were



units specialized in civilian affair operations. They performed political tasks and oversaw all civilian operations.

PRASONG SAYS SRV 'UNLIKELY' TO BEAT KHMER ROUGE

BK280309 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jan 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- Hanoi is unlikely to gain a decisive victory over Khmer Rouge forces at their Phnom Malai stronghold, National Security Council [NSC] chief Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

The prediction by Sqn-Ldr Prasong followed reports that Vietnam has massively built up troops near the Khmer Rouge base and were poised to launch a major assault. The NSC chief said the Khmer Rouge defence line was too strong for the Vietnamese to penetrate. "It is unlikely that Hanoi will be able to take over the position," he said.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong yesterday accompanied United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on his visit to Khmer refugees at the border. The situation yesterday was generally quiet, with a report of skirmishes between Khmer People's National Liberation Front soldiers and Vietnamese troops near Ritthisen camp, opposite Ban Nong Samet. The fighting could be heard at Khao I Dang refugee holding centre which the UN secretary-general visited yesterday.

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN DEFECTOR PLANE TO LAOS

BK250849 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Jan 85 p 32

[Text] A Soviet-made aircraft which two Lao defectors piloted to Thailand last year, will be returned to Laotian authorities soon, the Foreign Ministry announced this morning.

Director-general of Political Department, M.L. Thewakun this morning summoned Lao Ambassador Kamphan Simmalavong to the ministry to inform him of the Thai Government's decision. The envoy was told that the decision reflected Thailand's strong desire to normalise Thai-Lao relations as soon as possible.

The Antonov-2 passenger plane, attached to a civilian unit of the Lao National Defence Ministry, was piloted to Thailand on May 24 last year by 37-year-old Vilai Keovonglak, who was accompanied by co-pilot Bounpiam Saiseng, 39. Lao authorities contacted the Thai Government for the return of the aircraft two weeks, after the plane was flown to Udon Thani airport by the two defectors who were on a mission from Sayaboury to Vientiane.

The plane will be turned over to Lao authorities in a ceremony to be held in Udon Thani at a date to be fixed by Thai and Lao officials. The aircraft was flown into Thailand amid a territorial dispute between the two countries over three villages on the Thai-Lao border.

FINANCE MINISTER ON 'NEW ECONOMIC PACKAGE'

BK240229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] In a bold move to resolve economic difficulties, the government will raise taxes, increase rates for public utilities and services and end all subsidies to debt-ridden state enterprises, Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun said yesterday.

The new economic package proposed by the Finance Ministry was approved by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during a top-level economic meeting at the Government House yesterday. The measures are part of a master plan drawn up by Mr Sommai to solve economic problems by the end of 1986 fiscal year.

The new restrictions on state enterprises took effect immediately, but the tax increase and adjustment of utility rates will come gradually within this year, according to sources at the meeting. Mr Sommai said the tax will be increased in such a way that middle- and low-income people will not be hurt.

Apart from the rate increase, a government economist said that state enterprises will no longer be allowed to get overdrafts from government-run financial institutions to keep their operations going as in the past. They are also required from now on to contribute at least 25 percent to their own investment projects.

The meeting agreed that a hefty revenue shortfall estimated at round 15,000 million baht in the current fiscal year is posing a serious threat to the country's economic and financial stability. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Finance Ministry, Budget Bureau, Bank of Thailand and National Economic and Social Development Board as well as leading government economists.

According to official estimates, the government's revenue earnings earlier projected at 178,000 million baht for the 1985 fiscal year are expected to drop to 163,000 million baht. An economist said the devaluation was the major factor that contributed to the drastic shortfall. He noted that the shortfall would lead to a serious budget deficit that would force the government to increase its borrowings beyond its limit. "There's no doubt that the economy could be heading towards the same path as that of the Philippines if the situation is allowed to persist," he warned.

Mr Sommai said the meeting subsequently agreed that everything must be done to curb government spending to diminish the impact of the revenue shortfall. The belt-tightening policies are coupled with the adjustments of some taxes and utility rates. The rate increase will be designed to make all state enterprises financially self-sufficient.

The meeting also agreed that the government must have a firm resolution to improve the economy and must be willing to resist political pressure, meaning that it should not give in to public demands as far as the utility rates are concerned. The prime minister was quoted by Mr Sommai as saying, "If we have to do it, do it." Gen Prem was commenting on the political resolve to raise taxes and increase utility rates. "The premier's words are very encouraging for the officials concerned," Mr Sommai said.

#### ANALYSTS ON INDOCHINA COMMUNIQUE VIEW OF U.S.

BK260135 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Thai foreign policy analysts, reacting to the joint communique of the recent Indochina foreign ministers' meeting, said yesterday that Hanoi is seeking to normalize ties with the United States so that in the long run, the United States could become a counterbalance against Soviet influence in Vietnam if and when Sino-Soviet rapprochement proves disadvantageous for Hanoi.

In the short term, however, the joint communique reflects Hanoi's attempt to manipulate the U.S. Congress and public in preventing the U.S. Government from pursuing a more negative policy against Vietnam, the analysts told THE NATION.

The joint communique was released on Jan 18 at the end of the Ho Chi Minh City meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos and the pro-Vietnam Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea in the light of an ASEAN call for a more active U.S. role in the region, including supplying military aid to the non-communist factions in the three-party anti-Vietnamese coalition. The United States, however, has rejected the call.

The analysts said: "By mentioning the U.S. role towards peace and stability in South-east Asia and the Indochinese countries' wish to normalize relations with the United States, Vietnam is seeking to influence the U.S. Congress and public opinion to prevent a further shift of U.S. policy against the Vietnamese.

"Also implied was Hanoi's concern over the ongoing Sino-Soviet rapprochement which this time was not referred to in the communique. It is also possible that apart from looking forward to U.S. economic assistance, in the long term, Vietnam is seeking to normalize ties with Washington as a neutralizing factor against Soviet influence if and when Sino-Soviet relations show signs of encroaching on Vietnamese interests," the analysts added.

Other points made by the analysts included:

-- If there is any shift from its (Vietnam's) former stand on the Kampuchean issue, it will be a welcome confirmation for the view that the conflict is not one between ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Vietnam formerly insisted otherwise. Yet, the shift could just illustrate Vietnam's intention to mislead the international community into believing that a process of bilateral dialogue between ASEAN and Vietnam is now going on; that some individual ASEAN members no longer regard the issue an obstacle to improvement in bilateral ties with Vietnam; and reflects its will to see the process come into being.

-- In line with the concept that the Kampuchean issue is not a problem between the two regional groupings, the communique on one hand, singled out Thailand and China as props for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and on the other hand, seeks to show that some ASEAN members, namely Indonesia and Malaysia are making positive contributions to peace and cooperation between the two groups. In effect, the joint communique is seeking, as in the previous communiqués, to drive a wedge between ASEAN countries.

-- By linking the Thai-Lao border dispute to the Kampuchean problem and blaming alleged Thai-Chinese collusion for that, Vietnam is repeating its tactic of evading the root cause of the Kampuchean conflict.

-- Despite allusion to self-determination; a pledge to withdraw troops gradually; free elections monitored by foreign observers; and vague roles of an international control commission; the communique continues to stress the "irreversibility" of the Kampuchean situation; the necessity to eliminate the Khmer Rouge and allies; the coalition government as a disguise for the Khmer Rouge; and in effect confusing the issues and showing no convincing signs of departure from its previous stand.

-- In sum, the communique is a modification of previous proposals in a way as to have a direct appeal to certain countries which could be sympathetic towards Vietnam and shows no signs of genuine readiness on the part of Vietnam to come to a political settlement which does not conform to its fundamental position.

HANOI CRITICIZES PRC FOR SPURNING PEACE OFFER

BK270618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] In recent days, the PRC power holders and propaganda machine have repeatedly released extremely brazen, fabricated reports on the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border, claiming that Vietnamese forces killed and wounded hundreds of people during various attacks on Chinese communes, or that Vietnamese forces made 40 armed incursions into China's territory. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, while on a visit to Thailand to discuss with the ultrarightist reactionaries in Bangkok schemes aimed at intensifying opposition to and sabotage of Vietnam and the rest of Indochina, mouthed ridiculous slanders and threats against Vietnam. These are allegations made by thieves who cry stop thief to prepare to commit new crimes against the Vietnamese people.

The truth is that the Chinese authorities have not only rejected Vietnam's proposal for ceasing all armed and other hostile activities at the common border on the occasion of the lunar new year so that the peoples of Vietnam and China could celebrate Tet and enjoy the new spring in safety, but they have also taken advantage of Vietnam's goodwill intensively to step up hostile activities and to perpetrate ever more brutal and serious crimes along Vietnam's northern border. The situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border at present has become extremely tense and heated because of the actions of none other than China itself. China has deployed 400 additional aircraft, bringing the total number of various types at airfields close to the Sino-Vietnamese border to more than 1,000; and China has massed almost 30 infantry, engineer, and technical divisions close to the Vietnamese border, raising its troop strength to the level of the February 1979 war of aggression against Vietnam, with the bulk of it concentrated in areas across from Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau.

During the Tet holidays, while Vietnam was scrupulously observing the proposal for ceasing all hostile activities so that the peoples of Vietnam and China could feel safe in enjoying the new spring and celebrating Tet, regiment-sized Chinese forces repeatedly launched many waves of attacks to nibble at some border areas inside Vietnamese territory. Within less than 20 days in early January 1985, Chinese troops fired nearly 200,000 artillery and mortar rounds and rockets on Vietnam's northern border areas, chiefly Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Particularly serious was that on 15, 16, 17, and 18 January 1985, Chinese troops from hilltop positions that they had illegally taken in April 1984 fired more than 70,000 artillery and mortar shells of various calibers while two infantry regiments mounted attacks to nibble at the surrounding areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

The Chinese reactionaries also sent their armed vessels and fighter aircraft to encroach many times on Vietnam's sea areas and airspace and dispatched many groups of scouts and commandos to infiltrate Vietnamese territory on more than 20 occasions from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau for psychological warfare, sabotage, and other criminal activities.

The heinous crimes perpetrated by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists on the Vietnam northern border, especially during the Vietnamese nation's traditional Tet holidays, are obvious and extremely serious. They constitute a challenge to public opinion and an arrogant rejection of the Vietnamese Government's rational, reasonable proposal as well as the proposal of the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers held recently in Ho Chi Minh City, and they grossly trample on the elementary principles of internationalism and custom.

No matter what it may say to turn white into black and no matter what sophisticated and cunning tricks it may resort to, China cannot deny or cover up its crimes against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese reactionaries themselves are causing extreme tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Our stand is to restore friendship and normal relations between Vietnam and China, but our people always sharpen their vigilance and are resolved to fight for the defense of the fatherland's sacred borders, and their own life.

#### VO NGUYEN GIAP LEAVES FOR USSR, OTHER COUNTRIES

OW250919 Hanoi VNA in English 0808 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 24 -- General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here today for an official friendship visit to Libya and Algeria, and for a working tour of the Soviet Union and Hungary. He was seen off by Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Dong Giang, minister attached to the Foreign Ministry; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture; Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of higher and secondary vocational education; Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; and other senior officials.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were Secretary of the People's Office of Libya in Vietnam 'Abdal-Salim al-Arabi Munir, Algerian Ambassador Saferdjeli Aissa, Hungarian Ambassador Bola Benyei, and Counsellor Minister of the Soviet Embassy here Yuriy Myakotnykh.

#### NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BK250453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 24 Jan 85

[From 25 January review of NHAN DAN]

[Text] On 21 January Ronald Reagan took office as President of the United States for a second term. In his inaugural address, he exaggerated his achievements during the 4 years of his first term and blatantly slandered the Soviet Union while Washington was intensifying its dangerous new acts of adventurism against humanity. Commenting on this matter, NHAN DAN carries an article entitled "Reagan Resorts to Deception Again."

The commentary asserts: Reagan's inaugural address provides a stronger basis for public opinion to be skeptical about the Washington administration's rhetoric about peace and readiness to negotiate. It proves fairly clearly the U.S. Administration's intention of continuing to step up the arms race and using the so-called Soviet threat as a pretext to justify this intention and to shift the blame on the Soviet Union. It must be said that Reagan has been very perfidious and still wants to deceive public opinion despite the fact that the truth has become increasingly obvious.

The people of various countries, including the American people, have realized ever more clearly that it is the Washington ruling circles that pursue an extremely dangerous arms race with a record peacetime military budget; with plans for the production and deployment of strategic weapons such as the MX missile, the Trident 2 submarine, and the B-1 aircraft; with the urgent deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons; with the militarization of space; and so forth.



AUSTRALIAHAWKE CRITICIZED FOR 'PRESSURING' NEW ZEALAND

BK261006 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Church, political, and antinuclear groups have accused the prime minister, Mr Hawke, of ignoring his government when he wrote to New Zealand about its stand on visiting nuclear warships. Mr Hawke revealed in Canberra yesterday that he had told his New Zealand counterpart, Mr Lange, in a letter this month that the ANZUS defense alliance could not have different meanings for different members. The treaty links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. After Mr Hawke's statement, New Zealand's acting prime minister, Mr Palmer, made a firm pledge to his countrymen that his government would not buckle under international pressure and abandon its policy against nuclear warship visits.

An Australian Labor parliamentarian, Mr John Scott, has called on Mr Hawke to stop pressuring New Zealand, saying that his letter has preempted proper parliamentary discussions through caucus. Both the leader of the Uniting Church in Victoria, the Reverend (West Campbell), and the New South Wales coordinator for nuclear disarmament, Miss (Deborah Brook), have also accused Mr Hawke of sending the letter on his own initiative without consulting his party or caucus. Miss (Brook) said Mr Hawke had embarrassed his own foreign minister and said his views were not those of most Australians. In his statement issued in Canberra yesterday, Mr Hawke said he had written to Mr Lange after consultations with the ministers for foreign affairs and for defense.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION SETS RECORD -- Australia has had a record year for oil exploration and drilling. Figures from the Bureau of Mineral Statistics show a total of 374 wells were drilled last year -- 45 more than in the previous best year of 1982. The minister for resources and energy, Senator Evans, says the highly encouraging figures also show a resurgence in offshore seismic activity in the 4th quarter of last year. Senator Evans says the figures suggest earlier comments about declining offshore exploration were unduly pessimistic. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 85 BK]

NEW ZEALANDREPORTAGE ON U.S. NUCLEAR SHIPS PORT CALLSLange Reaffirms Non-Entry

HK280222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0207 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Wellington, Jan 28 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today reaffirmed that nuclear-armed or -powered warships will not be allowed entry into New Zealand ports. Speaking before he chaired a meeting of the New Zealand Cabinet to consider a U.S. request for one of its warships to visit New Zealand in early March, Mr Lange said the cabinet may not make a decision today on the U.S. request. "Cabinet, I am sure, will consider reports from those from the Defence Department and the External Intelligence Bureau who are able to give an assessment to government on whether this undoubtedly military vessel can be assured, assessed and confirmed to be not nuclear armed," Mr Lang said.

"If these assessments are that its not nuclear armed, then the proposal for the (American) warship to visit a New Zealand port will be accepted," he said. "If there is any doubt, then that access will be denied," he said. Mr. Lange said if the cabinet has an assessment from its advisers that the U.S. warship in question is conventionally and not nuclear armed "then it will be invited to visit New Zealand." Mr Lange's comments came shortly after he arrived back in New Zealand from a week-long visit to the Tokelau Islands in the South Pacific before he was to attend the weekly cabinet meeting.

During his absence, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke confirmed he had written to New Zealand seeking that it reverse its ban on nuclear armed and powered vessels because of its effects of the ANZUS Defence Treaty linking Australia, New Zealand and the U.S. Last week, Washington decided to test Wellington's resolve on banning nuclear ships from its home ports by requesting permission for a U.S. warship to visit New Zealand after scheduled ANZUS exercise in March.

#### Cabinet Delays Decision

BK281115 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The New Zealand Cabinet has put off its decision on whether or not to allow an American warship to enter its ports in March until further information on the vessel becomes available. The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, said he would seek further discussion with the United States on the weapons system of the ship in question. He told reporters after a cabinet discussion of the proposed visit that New Zealand's own intelligence and defense sources had not been able to provide enough information to satisfy him that the ship was not nuclear armed.

Mr Lange reaffirmed government policy that warships would be permitted to enter New Zealand ports only if the government was satisfied that they were not nuclear-powered or armed. The prime minister said the government would introduce legislation to that effect in May. He confirmed a newspaper report that the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, had recently written to him on the nuclear ship issue, but there are no details of the letter. Mr Lange also denied that a letter from his Australian counterpart, Mr Hawke, on the same issue was an attempt to influence the New Zealand Government.

#### U.S. Embassy Meeting Planned

HK280844 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 28 Jan 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington Jan 28 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange today reaffirmed New Zealand's ban on nuclear warships entering its ports, after the cabinet met to discuss a request for a U.S. ship to visit New Zealand. "Nuclear-armed and-powered vessels will not be coming into New Zealand so long as this government is in office," Mr. Lange, who came into New Zealand's top office last July, told a news conference after the meeting. Mr. Lange indicated that the U.S. warship would not be allowed unless Washington confirmed it was not nuclear-powered or-armed.

The cabinet was meeting to discuss a request by Washington for permission for a U.S. warship to visit New Zealand following military exercises in March involving Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Mr. Lange said New Zealand's Defence Department and External Intelligence Bureau had failed to confirm whether the ship would be carrying nuclear arms, and the cabinet was seeking more information.

Only U.S. officials "are the ones who can answer the question of whether the ship had nuclear arms aboard," he said, adding that if the United States declined to answer the question, it would not be the end of the issue. He said he would seek a meeting with the U.S. Embassy in Wellington to discuss the ban.

The United States traditionally declines to give information on whether its vessels are nuclear armed, and Mr. Lange said, "I don't plead for a rethink of that policy." He did not indicate when his government would make a final decision on the request, saying only "it will be a while, but it will not be a drawn-out matter."

A major New Zealand newspaper reported today that the ship for which the request was made was the conventionally-powered guided missile destroyer U.S.S. Robison. The Wellington EVENING POST said the ship was capable of carrying nuclear arms but was understood to have been declared free of nuclear arms by New Zealand Army advisers. The ban has caused tension among the partners of the Australia, New Zealand, United States (ANZUS) defense alliance, and Wellington has refused to back down despite strong diplomatic pressure.

"This policy is not anti-ANZUS, not anti-American, it is not neutralist, but we are not going to have nuclear weapons in New Zealand," Mr. Lange said, adding that ANZUS "can certainly continue" despite the ban.

"We have not at any stage considered that we will give notice of withdrawal from ANZUS," he said. He expressed surprise that some believed there was "an air of crisis" about the question.

He confirmed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had sent a letter asking for a reversal of the ban, and he denied that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also had urged a rethink of the policy during his visit to New Zealand this month. Mr Lange said he felt no pressure from the Australian Government over a letter sent by Prime Minister Bob Hawke asking for reconsideration of the stand in view of its impact on ANZUS.

(The Sydney (AUSTRALIA) MORNING HERALD reported today from Washington that the U.S. Government was believed to have decided against any dramatic action on ANZUS if the row over nuclear ships could not be resolved. U.S. State Department sources suggested there would be no U.S. enthusiasm for any formal changes in ANZUS or for a new bilateral treaty with Australia if ANZUS broke up.)

MOKHTAR ADDRESSES ASEAN SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING

BK251315 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today briefed the ASEAN senior officials meeting in Jakarta who are gathering to prepare the coming meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and with their dialogue partners in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The current ASEAN senior officials meeting is to decide the program for the Kuala Lumpur meeting and to finalize the inventory problems relating to human resources projects offered by Pacific countries. The minister asked the ASEAN senior officials to hold the planned project in ASEAN countries rather than countries outside the association.

BANDUNG CONFERENCE CELEBRATION PLANNED

BK251439 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Indonesia plans to host a celebration marking the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference on 24-25 April, and preparations are being made for the occasion. For this purpose, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has personally visited the countries that initiated the 1955 conference and delivered President Suharto's special message to invite the heads of state to those countries to attend the celebration.

Minister Mokhtar said all 29 of the countries that attended the Bandung conference in 1955 will in principle be invited, including the PRC. However, an official list of countries to be invited has not yet been prepared. The 29 countries are Afghanistan, Burma, Japan, Ethiopia, the Philippines, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Cambodia, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Thailand, Egypt, Nepal, Pakistan, the PRC, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Yemen, and Jordan.

[as heard]

[Begin Mokhtar recording] I have just returned from a tour to India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Burma, delivering President Suharto's special message to the heads of state of these countries. The message informs them of the Indonesian Government's intention to hold a celebration marking the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference and invites them to send their delegates to the celebration, which will be held in April. [passage indistinct] It is hoped that the four countries I just visited will be able to send their foreign ministers. They all welcomed the Indonesian Government's idea and [words indistinct]. Only Burma was unable to give its reply immediately because it still needed an (?official invitation). They still need time to consider but, in principle, appeared to welcome the plan. We also managed to exchange views on several issues such as on (?developing countries). One proposal we received is that this upcoming occasion should not be limited to a kind of celebration only; it is hoped that a declaration will be produced on behalf of the African and Asian countries that attend. The declaration will especially call for attention to economic and political crises, facing the world. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

On his way home, Minister Mokhtar made a stopover in Singapore and inspected the construction of a new Indonesian Embassy building there. He also held talks with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan and at the same time presented the plan for the 30th anniversary celebration of the Bandung conference to him. Other ASEAN countries will be informed of the plan for the celebration at a foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok on 11 February. As host of the Afro-Asian conference in 1955, Bandung has for some time been preparing itself for the upcoming celebration.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY SAYS ASEAN MUST EMPHASIZE COOPERATION

BK251329 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian trade and industry minister, Tengku Razaleigh, has stressed that the future progress and prosperity of ASEAN will depend on its ability to expand collective efforts in exploiting indigenous material and human resources. ASEAN, therefore, he said at the international conference on investment opportunities in Malaysia, must find ways to diminish the traditional dependence on development in the industrial countries. What the Malaysian minister said appears to be obvious. After all, the countries of ASEAN get together with the object of achieving economic, social, and culture cooperation. No one can deny either that in all these 6 years there has been steady progress, although not as fast as a toddler as some would wish. However, if one looks at other regional groupings we find there is a need for constantly being reminded of the key element in the progress of regional groupings. There are too many examples of what can happen if they were not kept in mind.

The EEC, considered as one of the most successful of the regional groupings, is racked with overmuch concentration by members on a narrow appreciation of national self-interest rather than supranational needs which are in the long term beneficial to all members rather than one. The EEC continues to survive, however, by the skin of its teeth. Just like the ASEAN there have been many efforts to set up regional groupings by developing nations. Two have barely survived. Most of them have never got off the ground or, having got off the ground, have (?foundered) over perceived (?plight) and national jealousies. ASEAN is the only grouping that has shown steady progress.

Another factor that must be appreciated arises from the fact that the much [word indistinct] economic revival, although it has arrived, has been slow and uneven among developed nations. Further, in the United States and equally so among other developed nations, economic activities are shifting more to the service industry with its correspondingly reduced emphasis on manufacturing. This simply means that they will have less need for energy and raw materials, although the market for manufactured goods will expand. This does not mean that manufacturing will come to an end in the developed countries, not for a long time, but what it could result in is that the trend for protectionism, which is already visible, will be further strengthened. Developing countries thus will face a difficult time individually, though their export primary commodities will find the traditionally developed country market shrinking. Those who export manufactured goods, on the other hand, will have the prospect of an expanding market for their products -- but one with protectionist barrier trade. The need, therefore, is for developing countries, while not ignoring the developed country market, paying more attention to working together with each other.

SINGAPOREGDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

BK231209 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Gerd Koenig, has ended a 3-day visit to Singapore during which he met officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Trade Development Board. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that during a meeting with the permanent secretary, Mr Peter Chan, the two sides exchanged views on the general political situation in Europe. This was against the background of the deployment of medium-range missiles by NATO and on the Warsaw Pact countries. The talks also touched on bilateral relations and relations between East and West Germany. Mr Koenig's visit was part of a tour of the ASEAN region.



ARRAIGNMENT FOR AQUINO CASE SET FOR 1 FEB

OW251459 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] All 17 principal accused in the Aquino-Galman double murder case are to be detained at the national penitentiary in Muntinlupa as ordered by the sandiganbayan. Also ordered detained are those cited as accessories and accomplices who could not post the required bail. All the 26 accused in the double murder case are to be arraigned on 1 February. For the other details, here is Jose Carlos:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] All the detained are General Luther Custodio; Colonel Arturo Custodio; Colonel Vicente Tigas; Captains Llewelyn Kavinta, Romeo Bautista, and Felipe Valerio; second Lieutenant Jesus Castro; Sergeants Pablo Martinez, Arnulfo De Mesa, Tomas Fernandez, Claro Lat, Filomeno Miranda, Rolando de Guzman, Ernesto Mateo, Rodolfo Desolong, Leonardo Mojica, Pepito Torio, Armando dela Cruz, and Prospero Bona; Constables First Class Rogelio Moreno and Mario Lazaga; and Airmen First Class Cordova Estelo and Aniceto Acupido. With a court order, presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran denied a request of two high-ranking military officers that they be given custody of some of the accused under their respective units. The request was made by Air Force chief General Vicente Piccio and Presidential Security Command Chief General Santiago Barangan to whom these accused surrendered voluntarily after being served the warrants of arrest by the sandiganbayan yesterday. The taking into custody of some of the accused by Piccio and Barangan was not authorized by the sandiganbayan, according to Justice Pamaran.

[Pamaran] Usually, no one can take custody of the accused until there is a formal authority from the court. It is only this morning that we saw the warrant, and the warrant shows that others would like to take custody of their men, and we have not sanctioned that.

[Piccio] We have appealed to the court to take custody of the officers and men. This is a normal practice of military commanders when their officers and men are accused before any of our courts.

[Carlos] This noon Pamaran ordered Piccio and Barangan to bring to the national penitentiary in Muntinlupa all those involved in this case who are under their custody since yesterday.

Earlier General Fabian C. Ver voluntarily surrendered to the sandiganbayan and posted a cash bond of 30,000 pesos for each temporary liberty. Ver personally appeared before Edgardo Orieta, chief of the Security and (?Shared) Services, and to (Minita Tsiconazario), division one clerk of court, at 6:30 in the morning. General Olivas also appeared before the sandiganbayan to surrender voluntarily and posted a surety bond of 30,000 pesos. Asked to comment as one of the accused as accessory to the double murder case, Olivas said he was suffering from pharyngitis and could not give any statement. Attorney (Edgardo Lara) who accompanied Olivas to the sandiganbayan said Olivas will personally defend himself in the trial. Later in the morning Mr Hermilo Gosuico also surrendered and posted a cash bond of 40,000 pesos for his temporary liberty. His lawyer Ramon Bernaldo told newsmen his client will be proven innocent when the trial begins.

In a news conference this afternoon Justice Pamaran said the presence of all the 26 accused will be necessary during arraignment, however, in the trial itself their presence may be waived except when they are needed for identification purposes.

During the trial Mrs. Rebecca (Kaijano) known as the crying lady and who reportedly saw the actual assassination of former Senator Aquino may appear before the sandiganbayan. Her lawyer Raul Gonzalez bared this today in an interview with newsmen:

[Gonzalez] If in the event my client would be called to testify, then I will assist her.

(Unidentified reporter) You are referring to Rebecca...

[Gonzalez] I refer to Rebecca (Kaijano)

[Reporter] When will we receive a statement.

[Gonzalez] There is a statement already, but it has not yet been released. I am in possession of the statement but I am not at liberty to release it.

[Reporter] What is in the statement?

[Gonzalez] Well, I can only say that the statement will substantiate very strongly the prosecution's case. [end recording]

Next Tuesday, the sandiganbayan will hear the petition to post bail of Colonel Tigas of the Presidential Security Command, one of the principal suspects in the double murder case.

#### Prisoners' Transfer Rejected

HK280312 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] The Bureau of Prisons yesterday [27 January] rejected the transfer of 23 military officers and men accused in the Aquino-Galman slaying to the national penitentiary in Muntinlupa. The rejection was made in a letter to the sandiganbayan by Prisons director Vicente Eduardo. Eduardo said the penitentiary does not only lack the facilities for their detention but is also overcrowded with prisoners. According to him there are now more than 7,000 prisoners in the national penitentiary built only to accommodate 4,000 inmates.

Manila City jail authorities also refused to accommodate the accused because of overcrowding and intelligence reports that hardened criminals have threatened to kill the suspects in the Aquino-Galman case.

Meanwhile, Justice Manuel Pamaran of the sandiganbayan yesterday said the 25 military officers indicated in the Aquino-Galman double murder case may be suspended administratively. He said that although facing murder charges the officials, including General Fabian Ver, are not within the purview of the law which mandates automatic suspension from office of government officials with pending criminal cases. He explained that if there is a suspension, it must only be administratively and it will not come from the sandiganbayan.

COLUMNIST URGES RESIGNATION OF VER, OTHERS

HK260929 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jan 85 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninex Cacho-Olivares: "Delicadeza: a Dirty World?"]

[Text] Almost every interested citizen expected the tanodbayan to turn over the case concerning General Fabian Ver and 24 other military personnel to the sandiganbayan. Many theory went this way: If the Tanodbayan dismisses the case against General Fabian Ver, the case can be resurrected at some future time, perhaps at a time when a change of political leadership occurs. If, however, the tanodbayan files a case against Ver et al and then the sandiganbayan acquits them, Ver and company can no longer be charged in court for the same crime, on the principle of double jeopardy. As someone put it: "Friends of General C. Ver are divided into two groups: those who want him cleared by the tanodbayan and those who want him charged so that he will be cleared by sandiganbayan." That someone was for having Ver cleared by the sandiganbayan.

Yesterday's report stated that the Tanobayan upheld the findings of the fact-finding board and filed with the sandiganbayan two separate charges. General Luther Custodio and 16 other soldiers were charged as principals while Ver, Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas and six other military men were tagged as accessories. It will be recalled that the majority members of the fact-finding board stated that the participation of Ver was that of attempting to "cover up the crime or hide the corpus or effects of the crime."

When the majority report was released, Generals Ver and Olivas took a temporary leave of absence. In between the release of the board's report and the filing of charges by the tanodbayan, Olivas's term was extended. General Ver is still the AFP chief of staff, even if he has taken a temporary leave of absence.

The tanodbayan, in recommending the filing of the appropriate cases in the sandiganbayan, has, in effect, agreed with the findings of the fact-finding board. As the tanodbayan stated: "Based on the evidence gathered by the board and in default of any countervailing evidence adduced, we are constrained to recommend the filing of the appropriate cases in the court." In a sense, the tanodbayan's action contradicted the earlier statement of Marcos who stated in his letter to Ver that "the circumstances which the board has chosen to implicate you in their findings are fraught with doubt and great contradictions of opinion and testimony. And we are deeply disturbed that on the basis of so-called evidence, you have been so accused by some members of the board."

On that same basis which Marcos calls "so-called evidence," the tanodbayan filed charges against Ver and company. No bail for the accused principals was recommended by the tanodbayan. For the accused accessories, a P15,000 bail was recommended. The lone civilian has a recommended P20,000 bail.

In the United States, when the Watergate scandal exploded and rocked the Nixon administration, and when the pressure on Richard Nixon to resign grew, Mr. Nixon stepped down. That scandal involved a cover-up in the White House. No one was murdered. The Watergate scandal was that of breaking and entering illegally, but a U.S. president resigned.

Here, we have with us a double murder case and 25 military men have been charged, and yet not one, I repeat, not one was reported to have offered to resign his post. Surely, a murder charge and a charge of attempting to "cover up the crime, or hide the corpus or effects of the crime" are far more serious than a charge of breaking and entering and covering up for that crime. In other countries, high government officials resign when a minor scandal erupts. Many resign because they feel that they have become an embarrassment to the government.

Double murders and a charge of covering up to "bring about an exoneration of the military" are surely extremely serious charges and the scandal is an obvious embarrassment. Why hasn't anyone accused of such a crime offered to resign?

Resignations of the officers involved do not mean an admission of guilt. Even Richard Nixon, after resigning, insists he is not a crook. We have been made to understand that the guilt or innocence of the accused will have to be determined by a court. But resignation is a matter of honor and integrity, as far as I'm concerned. It would be more becoming of officers and gentlemen if they resign their posts.

BUSINESS DAY reported that "in the two cases filed with the sandiganbayan, three aggravating circumstances were cited: that the accused took advantage of their public positions; that advantage was taken of offenders' superior strength; and that craft or fraud was employed."

These three "aggravating circumstances" mentioned should be sufficient reasons for all concerned to hand in their letters of resignation. Personally, I feel that the gentlemen should have immediately handed their resignations the first time they were found indictable by the fact-finding board. Now that the board's findings have been upheld by the tanodbayan, the military men implicated are presented with another opportunity to resign. As long as they are still in the military service, the public suspicion that these persons may make use of the influence of their office will most likely remain. This would not be fair to either General Ver or the others who are similarly accused. This will not be fair to them or to their children and grandchildren since the shadow of doubt and suspicion will forever hover over their names. On the other hand, if these men are out of the service and an acquittal follows, their name and honor will certainly be vindicated and the vindication will be sweeter and more satisfying.

A murder has been committed. No, two murders have been committed. The murders brought the Philippines into world focus. Capital flight escalated. There was loss of confidence in the Marcos administration. The government credibility sank to below zero. There was political and economic instability. Military men have been accused and charged with the crime of double murder and cover-up. I would think that the least the accused officers and gentlemen should do is to resign, if only for the sake of delicadeza. Or has delicadeza become a dirty word in the military establishment and in the Marcos administration?

#### STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. 'ANTI-FILIPINO POLICY'

HK260040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Some 3,000 students belonging to the League of Filipino Students demonstrated at the Mendiola Bridge yesterday afternoon [25 January], protesting what they called the anti-Filipino policy of the United States and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The students also decried the stiff economic impositions of the IMF on the government, and announced they will join the planned jeepney strike of the Association of Concerned Transport Organizations on Monday.

The students caught the military police crowd-dispersal unit still setting up barbed-wire barricades across the Mendiola Bridge. Western Police District Superintendent Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera said the police will file charges against the demonstration leaders on Monday. They held a rally without permit from city hall and obstructed traffic.

KBL LEADERS DEFEND PRESENCE OF U.S. BASES

HK251501 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Jan 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leaders urged the opposition yesterday to carefully consider the people's security and welfare in pressing their proposal to withdraw the U.S. bases, legalize the Communist Party, and establish a socialistic form of government. The KBL leaders said these "presumptuous and dangerous" proposals of the Convenor Group should be carefully studied and the people should be consulted because these would affect the lives of millions of Filipinos.

Information Minister Gregorio S. Cendana, Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, and several KBL members of the Batasan said millions of Filipinos in Luzon would be deprived of the benefits they derive from the presence of the U.S. bases. "It would only be fair that the people be consulted before moving for the legalization of an outlawed party whose sworn objective is the violent overthrow of duly constituted government and its replacement with a godless ideology that abhors all the freedoms that Filipinos enjoy in a democracy," Cendana said.

"It is ironic that while the opposition claims to fight for the welfare of the people, they are the ones who are now moving to unilaterally remove from the people of central Luzon, one of the main sources of the livelihood," Perez said. At the same time, Perez lashed out at Filipino politicians who, he said, slur the political leadership and the people abroad in order to win some media mileage. He was referring to PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] leader Aquilino Pimentel, who asked the Americans in a speech in Washington DC recently, to "lay off" the Philippines and indirectly ridiculed the Philippines system of justice, according to Perez.

Perez said that besides ensuring the security of the Philippines, the bases have also contributed to regional stability in Southeast Asia in general and the ASEAN area in particular. ASEAN countries have urged the Philippines to retain the bases as a counterfoil to the growing Soviet military presence in the region, Perez noted.

The bases have also been responsible for injecting some \$300 million a year into the Philippine economy in the form of salaries for Filipino employees, expenses by American servicemen and American rental payments for the use of the bases, Perez said. In addition to the some \$200 million a year that the U.S. spends in the form of salaries for Filipino employees and American servicemen in the area, the U.S. allocated \$180 million a year as annual rental payment for the use of the bases. The bulk of this rental is used as economic support component for the construction of various infrastructure projects, such as roads, schoolhouses, health clinics, and rural markets, Perez said.

Under the RP-U.S. bases agreement, the U.S. agreed to pay the Philippines a total of \$900 million in rentals over a five-year period. Part of this rental is earmarked for military assistance while the bulk is reserved for the economic support fund, he continued.

From 1980 to 1984, the Philippines received a total of \$200 million in economic support funds. This is expected to increase to \$475 million for the period 1985 to 1989. A total of 73 projects are funded by the economic support fund in six provinces in Luzon. Of these, 13 have been completed, 28 are ongoing and 32 are up for bidding, Perez said. Perez pointed out that before martial law, some nationalists in congress had advocated the withdrawal of the bases but were prevented from doing so when confronted with its disastrous effect on the economy of the area.



MARCOS LAUDS 3 ASEAN NATIONS FOR SOLIDARITY

OW250933 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Three ASEAN nations were cited today for supporting the Philippines during the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference in North Yemen. The president said Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei rejected a resolution condemning the Philippine Government for alleged repression inflicted on (Bangsamora) people and denial of basic human rights.

The three ASEAN nations also objected to the proposal authorizing the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] to establish liaison offices and conduct fund-raising campaigns. The president said the gesture of the three Islamic countries again shows the solidarity and cooperative spirit within the ASEAN.

PRESIDENT MEETS GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

HK260036 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jan 85 p 22

[Text] President Marcos yesterday expressed regret for not being able to reciprocate the state visit made to the Philippines by German Democratic President Erich Honecker in 1977 because "we are facing an economic crisis which requires us do do our homework." The invitation to visit to Germany was reiterated by the East German Republic Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig, who called on the president yesterday in Malacanang in the course of his official visit here.

The president said that since the visit to the German Democratic Republic is in order, he would probably send the first lady, Imelda R. Marcos, or Prime Minister Cesar Virata in his behalf. The German official told the president that the purpose of his visit to the country was to further improve RP-GDR relations.

Koenig informed the president that East German technologies have been adopted by the local coal and textile industries. The president then directed Prime Minister Cesar Virate to look into more technological exchanges so that the Filipinos will learn from the German successes and advances.

MRS MARCOS DENIES PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS

HK260037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, yesterday [25 January] denied reports that she will run for president in the 1987 presidential polls. She said there is only one candidate in their family, and that is President Marcos. The first lady spoke before the officers of the Association of Manila Barangay Brigades Federations at the Heroes Hall in Malacanang. The association presented a resolution pledging support for the first lady in case she decides to run as president.

NEW RICE PRICING POLICY CAUSES CONFUSION

HK260054 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jan 85 p 22

[Text] The adoption of a four-tiered pricing policy for rice has created confusion and cheating in the market. Complaints reaching government price monitoring teams said rice traders are passing regularly milled rice as well-milled rice and some even try to sell it as fancy rice.

The cabinet last Tuesday approved a four-tiered pricing policy for rice. The undermilled rice or the light brown rice has a ceiling price of P5.65 per kilo. The price of regularly milled rice was increased from P5.35 per kilo to P6 per kilo. Well-milled rice has now a ceiling P6.20 per kilo. No ceiling has been set for fancy varieties. A significant number of consumers, however, still need "education" to be able to see the slight differences of these varieties. Regularly milled rice, since it is also white, could very well pass for well-milled rice, since it is also white, and to some extent, as a fancy variety, industry sources.

Sources in government explained that the adoption of four-tiered pricing system would help educate consumers on the classification of rice before it is finally decontrolled. Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador H. Escudero III had been making pronouncements that eventually rice would also be deregulated before the end of the year. Escudero yesterday said the decontrol would be implemented when rice supply has been assured. The coming harvest seasons will determine whether the decontrol will be carried out or not.

He said that the deregulation would take effect late this year after the main crop is harvested. He added that present stock levels would be boosted by the scheduled harvests under the Intensified Rice Production Program this coming May and July.

Meanwhile, the National Food Authority announced that it would sell regularly milled rice through the Kadiwa outlets at P5.90 per kilo -- 10 centavos below the ceiling. It will also soon make available undermilled rice at the prescribed ceiling of P5.65 per kilo. The agency said imported rice would be sold at only P5.75 per kilo. Both NFA and the MAF said that they would field teams to monitor compliance with the new pricing policies. Escudero said traders are given one week from the announcement of the increase to adjust their prices.

#### 'DANGEROUS' PROPOSAL TO LEGALIZE CPP VIEWED

HK241455 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 24 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Playing with Fire"]

[Text] If the proposal to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines is a political stunt, it is also a dangerous one. The proponents of the move may not be aware of it, but they are playing with fire. If they also expect to gain more votes in the coming elections because of their proposal, they may find themselves in the losing end.

It would be ideal if the proponents to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines could also require the disbanding of its military arm, the New People's Army. This would include the surrender by the NPA of all its firepower. Only then should the CPP be recognized as a legitimate political party in the country.

But history clearly shows that this has never happened.

President Elpidio Quirino tried this in the 1940's when he granted amnesty to the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) and asked its armed group, the Hukbong Magpapalaya ng Bayan (HMB) to surrender its arms. The request was denied outright and the Hukbalahap war followed.

The pragmatism behind the thinking of any communist leadership is that "power lies behind the barrel of a gun" and unless our politicians understand this clearly, they may find themselves very like the man astride the back of a tiger.

The seriousness of the Mindanao situation, for example, has prompted no less than Batasan President pro tempore Salipada K. Pendatun (KBL-Maguindanao) to call Muslim and Christian assemblymen of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] in the Muslim provinces to a luncheon meeting to determine what steps can be and should be taken in the wake of dissident spread in the southern island.

Pendatun, a seasoned guerrilla fighter in the last war, said communism and Islam were never compatible and that even if the communists have not actually entered the Muslim provinces, it may be just a matter of time. The Mindanao legislator said the hot areas in Davao City, Davao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, and the Misamis provinces could spill into the Lanao and Maguindanao Provinces. To him, a move to have the MNLF turn its attention to the communist threat rather than fight the government could change the situation drastically. Pendatun's attitude is the kind of forceful thinking so badly needed in the country today.

It is time that the Filipino people thought the matter over seriously. While a democratic government allows the people who dislike an incumbent administration the opportunity to boot it out in an election, a communist state does not provide the people with this luxury.

#### COLUMNIST ON DAVAO POLICE COMMANDER, PROBLEMS

HK250752 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 17 Jan 85 p 2

["Strictly Speaking" Column by Rudy Calansigin" "Is Col. Kahulugan Losing the War?"]

[Text] While the new Davao Metrodiscom Commander Col. Laudemer Kahulugan was assuring the Rotarians to restore peace and order in Davao City it never occurred to him that his resounding promises to clean up Davao of bad elements would soon be drowned by a grenade blast before the end of 24 hours. He boasted that before he assumed command of the Metrodiscom "there was no intelligence, no police machinery to speak of..." And yet he is appealing to the civilian sectors to cooperate as informers.

The appeal of Col. Kahulugan sounds like a broken record for these were the same lines of appeal made by previous Metrodiscom commanders. In the case of the predecessors of Col. Kahulugan they did not boast of superb intelligence network but admitted that without civilian support no amount of military intelligence would succeed.

The crime situation in Davao City would not change until the critical problems are identified and viable solutions are applied. The problems are not entirely military in nature; they are entwined in the multifarious thread of the socio-economic, political and cultural fabric. No single agency of the government or private groupings can solve the problems.

The role, therefore, of the military is to contain the growth of the problem until proper solutions are found. For a military commander to announce that he can clean up or eliminate the problems would only raise quizzical eyebrows among the serious students of the Davao City socio-political problems whether or not the military organization in the region has a full grasp of the problematic situations.

Col. Kahulugan can do better if he first exerts earnest efforts in identifying the problems in Davao city before vowing to run after suspected law-violators. I suggest that Col. Kahulugan consult every city councilor and if he can find them all present at one time in the session hall -- then Col. Kahulugan has already solved the problems in Davao City.

#### EDITORIAL ON BUSINESSMEN'S FLIGHT FROM DAVAO

HK250751 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Where Are We Going?"]

[Text] The plan of a few remaining businessmen to leave Davao City this year if the prevailing peace and order conditions continue to get worse will indeed be another big blow to the city's economy which has been described by many as virtually already at rock-bottom.

It will be recalled that several of our prominent businessmen have already lost whatever hopes they have for Davao City when they first migrated here from other cities by transferring their businesses to Cebu and Manila or in other places in Luzon where they originally came from. The flight of capital away from Davao City to other places has been attributed to the "very, very gloomy conditions here" brought about by the rising criminality and the growing insurgency and the continued violent confrontation between the rebels and the soldiers.

As some well-meaning businessmen put it, the Japanese occupation during World War II in Davao City was even much better than it is today. At least during the Japanese war, Davao City was never known as the "city of mourning or the bleeding city in Mindanao or the city which has the biggest cemetery in the world."

Even the killings here are brutal if one compares it to the killings in Nicaragua, Vietnam and El Salvador where there is a revolution going on. Here, killing one with a bullet seems not to be enough. The victims' heads are even cut off from their torsos showing the killers' pent-up hate for their victims.

Many, who have obviously seen the fact of death many times, have already become virtual psychopathic killers who find joy and pleasure in hogtying their victims before killing them with a gun or a bladed weapon.

That there are many businessmen leaving Davao City today could be gleaned from the records of the Philippine Air Lines. There are many who are leaving either for Cebu City or Manila daily but there are only a few passengers who are coming in to this city from other places. And the flight of capital outside of Davao City has only pushed us down deeper into a virtual quicksand of disaster and the light in the tunnel seems to be nowhere in sight. Where are we going?

#### CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER GROWING VIOLENCE IN CEBU

HK250921 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 10 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Cebu City -- A daring broad daylight assassination of a popular radio commentator and the shooting of a young traffic policeman on busy city streets before horrified onlookers by still unidentified gunmen last week deepened citizens' concern over the peace and order situation in this city. Lawyer-commentator Vicente Villordon was gunned down as he was coming out of his car while traffic policeman Ramonsit Medel, 27, was shot from behind in the head while issuing a traffic violation receipt to a lady driver, all on busy streets. Cebu City Mayor Ronald R. Duterte, addressing the city's 12-member Sangguniang Panglunsod [provincial board] on its New Year's Day inaugural session described the city's peace and order situation as "deplorable".

The 12-member body voted unanimously to ask acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, to look immediately into the Cebu peace and order situation. The responsibility of maintaining peace and order in the city had passed to the constabulary and the Integrated National Police (PC-INP) after city authorities were relieved of the task under the Constabulary police integration setup, Duterte said.

The traffic policeman was the fourth to be gunned down within five months, police said. As the week ended police and Constabulary agents mounted a massive manhunt for the unidentified gunmen in the twin gun-slayings.

While violence stalked the city streets government anti-smuggling agents reported the apprehension of five-million pesos worth of Taiwanese garlic smuggled into the city by a still unidentified foreign vessel. Landed surreptitiously by a 160-ton launch, the smuggled shipment was traced by antismuggling units to warehouses owned by one of Cebu's wealthiest Filipino-Chinese business families. The shipment was seized by Cebu port authorities. The five-million-peso garlic shipment was turned over to the National Food Authority (NFA) to be sold at nominal price in Kadiwa centers.

Port officials invited a number of businessmen to testify in a formal seizure proceedings by the weekend to uncover the parties responsible in the smuggling. The electric power rate issue continued to hang fire in the city, triggering the resignation of one of the ranking directorate members of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) from the city's KBL ruling body.

Former integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) Cebu chapter president and Metro Cebu Water District (MCWD) Chairman Bernardito Florido announced his resignation accusing the party leadership of allegedly pussy footing on the Cebu power firm's petition to increase by 15 centavos per kilowatt hour of electricity in the Metro Cebu area. Florido is among those opposing the power rate increase in the city.

Despite the apprehension over the city's peace and order situation and the bold gun-slaying, police this week insisted that the Cebu's crime situation is still "manageable" and the police is still "on top of the situation".

#### BATASAN SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DIES AFTER ACCIDENT

HK280308 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Muslim leader Salipada Pendatun died yesterday [27 January] at the Philippine Heart Center for Asia in Quezon City. He was 72. The Batasan speaker pro tempore died from multiple internal injuries which he sustained in a vehicular accident Wednesday evening. Pendatun was the second Muslim leader who died in the span of 2 months. The first was Datu Blas Sinsuat, speaker pro tempore of the Interim Batasang Pambansa.

The president said yesterday that the untimely death of Speaker Pro tempore Salipada Pendatun has caused a big void and a tremendous loss to the country's effort to enhance peace and unity between Filipino Christians and their Muslim brothers, particularly in the south. The president expressed his deep sympathy to the bereaved family of the batasan speaker pro tempore, who died early yesterday morning.



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